New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXII...No. 1,138. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Weekly Tribune
NEWS SUMMARY.
WAR NEWS.

Department of Virginia.

[illegible] the night of the 22d a small party of Rebels [illegible] burned the Quartermaster's buildings [illegible] at Acquia Creek left standing by our [illegible]. The only work there said not to have [illegible] was a small portion of the wharf. The [illegible] wharf and the buildings at the point near [illegible] as Urba Switch, were not harmed by [illegible] being probably too near our gunboats.

—A Fortress Monroe dispatch of Saturday says: The flag-of-truce steamer Monitor left for City Point this afternoon, with 600 Rebel prisoners, in charge of Maj. John E. Mulford, general flag-of-truce officer. These prisoners were all recently captured at Beverly Ford and Aldie. Arrangements have been made by Commissioners Ludlow and Ould, that all captures of officers and men shall be reduced to possession, and delivered at City Point, on the James River, and at a convenient point on the Mississippi. No more paroles will be acknowledged, and if any are given by either officers or men, they will be null and void, and the parties to whom they are given ordered to duty. Exceptions to this rule can only be made by commanders of opposing armies, who can exchange or release prisoners at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders. This rule will prevent surrenders for the purpose of being paroled. The issue between Commissioners Ludlow and Ould has been made up on the subject of the recent act of the Confederate Congress, which declares [illegible] upon all our officers and men commanding negro or mulatto troops, and upon such troops themselves. The Confederate authorities, who have refused the services of negroes and half-breeds, Indians and negroes, have been notified by Col. Ludlow that the United States Government will throw its protection around all their officers and men, without regard to color, and will promptly retaliate for all violations of the cartel and the laws and usages of war."

—We learn from Fortress Monroe that the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Spear, recently made a trip to North Anna river, destroyed the bridge and captured over 100 prisoners, among them Gen. W. F. Lee, Col. Hearsable, four captains and five lieutenants. They also took 350 mules, 75 horses, and $15,000 in Confederate bonds from a Rebel Government agent. No private property was touched. Our loss was only three killed and eight wounded.

Department of North Carolina.

—As soon as the intelligence reached Gen. Foster of Lee's advance, he, on his own responsibility, commenced making arrangements for embarking all his available forces for Fortress Monroe, to be used by Gen. Dix in taking Richmond, or to assist in repelling the Rebel invasion, as Gen. Dix might think proper. The waters, since the reception of the [illegible], has been black with moving masses of troops, who have never been defeated, and loud are their cheers for their victorious leader, who would give his life for the present chance of leading them into Richmond.

—Deserters arrived at Newbern "a few days ago, with the intelligence that two Rebel iron-clads, with two inches of plating on eighteen inches [illegible], mounting heavy guns, were about ready [illegible] on our Blockading Squadron. They are about the size of the first Merrimac, and lay very deep in the water, and are only able to make some three or four knots an hour."

—In the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., near the border of South Carolina, large numbers of deserters and conscripts are intrenched, and successfully resisting Rebel authority, having had three severe engagements already."

—In order to secure the families of colored troops in North Carolina from all danger of recapture by the enemy, and for the purpose of educating and giving them permanent homes, Maj.-Gen. Foster has recently formed an extensive colony for them in the fertile grounds of Roanoke Island, where they have all the advantages of civilization.

Department of the Cumberland.

—Our boys have again been at the railroad near Knoxville, Tenn. Col. Saunders with a small force, sent out by Gen. Burnside, has returned to Boston, Ky. He reports that he reached the railroad at Lenoir, about 20 miles west of Knoxville, made a demonstration against the latter place, and then started for Strawberry Plains, 10 or 12 miles east of Knoxville. He destroyed State Creek bridge, 312 feet long, Mossy Creek bridge, 325 feet, and the 1,600 feet bridge at Strawberry Plains. He captured three pieces of artillery, 200 boxes of ammunition, 1,000 stands of arms and over 500 prisoners; destroyed a large amount of sugar, salt, flour, meal, saltpeter, one saltpeter factory and other stores. Finding the Rebels near at hand in strong force, he retired through Smith's gap in safety.

—Maj. Wilson, with a detachment of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, surprised and routed the 1st Mississippi Cavalry near Mechanicsburg, Yazoo County, a few days since, killing quite a number.

—A Rebel report has it that Col. Roddy recently crossed to the west side of the Tennessee River, and captured Hamburg, a few miles above Savannah, securing a large amount of bacon and other stores. It is also reported that Gen. Marmaduke fired upon two downward bound transports a few miles above Helena, disabling one and taking the other. A force of two regiments was sent up against him from Helena, which completely routed, and drove what was left of them howling back to their den.

—*The Cincinnati Gazette* has information that 75 men of the 2d Virginia Cavalry were surprised by 300 Rebels on Low Creek, 20 miles above Camp [illegible], Western Virginia, on Sunday. Twenty-nine men and 45 horses were captured. None were killed or wounded. The Rebels lost two killed and three wounded.

—There is a story sent out by Cincinnati that 15,000 Rebels under Pogram and Marshall are about to invade Kentucky from the south-east. Our forces are confident of repelling them.

Department of the Mississippi.

—Gen. Joe Johnston is so much pressed for men that he has issued orders granting a full pardon to all deserters in his department who will rejoin their commands immediately.

—The steamers Prima Donna, Jacob Strader, and [illegible] Kentucky, laden with commissary stores, and convoyed by two iron-clad gunboats, were fired into by a large body of Rebels at Cypress Bend, Miss., on Monday. Several persons on board the steamers were killed and wounded. The Prima Donna was badly riddled by cannon shot. The Rebels were finally beaten off by the gunboats.

—A member of Gen. Asboth's Staff, from Columbus, reports Gen. Price with 6,000 Rebels in the vicinity of Island No. 37. It is said he is preparing boats to cross the Mississippi, his object being to cooperate with the Rebel force in the vicinity of Memphis. Another report says he will occupy Island No. 35, and intercept navigation. Capt. Pennock of the navy is alert, and will entrap Price. The steamer Lebanon, from Cincinnati to Yazoo Landing, sunk near Hurricane Island, in the Ohio River, on Thursday, with ammunition and government stores, most of which were lost. An ammunition barge in tow was saved.

—A dispatch from Memphis of the 24th says Col. Mizner has just returned from an extensive cavalry expedition south from Lagrange. He reports having broken up the command under George at Panola, destroyed the railroad bridge at Jackaway, the trestle-work just beyond, and a portion of the road from there north; he then crossed the Tallahatchie, and pursued Chalmers beyond the Coldwater, on the Helena road. Chalmers endeavored to cross the Tallahatchie at the north of the Coldwater, when Mizner killed 15 or 20 of his men, and took 40 prisoners. He paroled all the sick at Panola, brought away or destroyed all army supplies, workshops, mills, tanneries, depots, &c. He passed within three miles of Austin and Commerce, destroying an immense amount of forage and subsistence; took from 600 to 800 horses and mules, 500 head of cattle; sent detachments north and east from Helena, to destroy or bring away all subsistence, forage, horses, mules, &c.; passed through five counties, traveled 200 miles and crossed three rivers. Chalmers had with him Stokes's, Stemmore's, and Blythe's men, 900 strong, with three pieces of artillery. The remainder of his force (900) fled south, via Charleston. Phillips destroyed all the ferries at Panola and Coldwater, lost one man killed and five wounded. His fight at Tallahatchie was very severe. The enemy's loss was over 100. A large number of companies, raised in Northern Mississippi, joined Faulkner, Chalmers, Ruggles, and Roddy, who had arranged a movement on our lines, which was broken up by this raid.

Department of the West.

—*The Leavenworth Times* of the 20th, says: "On last Wednesday night part of two companies of the Kansas 9th, about 70 men in all, while marching from Paola to Kansas City were fired on about four miles south-west of Westport, Mo., by about 150 Rebels in ambush. Our men lost 10 killed, and 17 wounded and missing. The Rebels are supposed to have been under the lead of Parker or Quantrill. The attack was very sudden, the enemy firing from behind a stone fence. Our troops fell back to Olathe, arriving there on Thursday morning."

Miscellaneous.

—There was an alarm in Portland yesterday (Monday) morning, "occasioned by soldiers seeing two schooners below Fort Preble acting as if they intended to make an attack. The garrison was beat to quarters, the alarm was sounded, and the people in the surrounding villages were called out, and notice was sent over to the city that two more Rebel privateers were in sight. The vessels, however, proved to be only two fishermen, who were totally incapable of doing any harm. It is evident that the report of the doings of Rebel vessels in the Bay of Fundy sprung from the capture of the Archer by the Tacony, and the burning of the latter. The Rebels probably in their character of Cape Cod fishermen made reports to the fishing fleet there of the terrible doings of the privateers, in order to draw off attention from the intended raid on Portland. It is also evident that there are no Rebel privateers now on the coast, unless, perhaps, the Florida or Alabama, which is rather doubtful. We have every man in custody who joined the Tacony, including the three from the Byzantium, so there is no truth in the reported escape, on Saturday morning, of a boat load of men from the Archer. The Rebel officers say several vessels might have escaped if they had not been frightened at their little howitzer."

—Admiral John A. Dahlgren, the successor of Admiral Du Pont in command of the South Atlantic Fleet, has been for some time Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and has been 37 years an officer in the Navy. He entered the service on the 1st of February, 1826, in the regular manner, was class-mate with Capts. Craven, Turner, Radford, Rowan, Drayton, and Sands. On the naval register for 1863, he ranks 15th on the list of Captains all the Rear Admirals, Admirals, all the Commodores, and 14 Captains being above him. The sea service, to his credit, is less than that of any other officer in the Navy, except three or four. Admiral Dahlgren is a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed. The invention of the somewhat celebrated gun which bears his name, procured for him the distinguished position he has occupied in the Ordnance Department of the service for several years. He is very fond of gunnery, and has made many improvements in arming vessels-of-war.

—The United States transport Crescent from Pensacola, reports, that on the 21st the steamer Planter with 600 bales cotton, was captured in attempting to run out of Mobile. Also, was captured on the same day, the Anglo-Confederate steamer Neptune, from Havana, trying to run into Mobile. Her cargo consists of wines, liquors, munitions of war, medicine, clothing, &c. The Neptune is a clyde-built steamer of 700 tuns burden, nearly new, side-wheel. The Planter is mate to the Swan, captured about a year ago off Tortugas. The sloop-of-war Tonawanda captured both these vessels.

—The Rebel steamer Lady Davis arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 22d ult., from Wilmington. She is reported to belong to the Rebel Government, and to have brought important dispatches from that Government to the British Government. There were twelve blockade runners at Wilmington on the 16th. Two of them left in company with the Lady Davis, which passed close to the blockading squadron on her way out of Wilmington. The Lady Davis was formerly the Cornubia. Vallandigham was one of the passengers by the Lady Davis, and was said to be on his way to Canada.

—*The Buffalo Express* publishes the statement of a gentleman of that city who met, at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, on Sunday last, the recreant son of Henry Clay. The Rebel Kentuckian professed to know the exact design of General Lee's present movement, and declared it to be the capture of Washington. Of its success he "had not the shadow of a doubt." Meanwhile a cavalry force, he declared, was already on its way northward, which was to penetrate to Lake Erie, destroying all the communications between the East and West. This was Clay's version.

—*The Chattanooga Rebel* thus cheerfully speaks of the situation in Jeff. Davis's dominions: "At no time within the past two years has the horizon of the Confederate States uprisen in such splendor as now, when from Vicksburg, Virginia, and Middle Tennessee, harbinger days of peace seem to burst in harmonious luster from the long night of war. To drive Grant out of Mississippi, invest the Yankee capital from Maryland, invade Pennsylvania, and defeat Gen. Rosecrans, are present objects."

—Ohio is getting excited about invasion. Business was suspended at Columbus on Monday, and a meeting was held at the State House, which was addressed by Gov. Tod, who said he had information that it was the design of the Rebels to enter Ohio within a month. A Committee of citizens was then appointed to adopt a plan of action, and to raise volunteers for home defense.

—*The Washington Star* says: Gen. Hunter is in Washington, having been ordered to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army. We hear that no dissatisfaction is felt at his administration of the affairs of the Department of the South by his superiors. His relief involved no doubt of his energy, executive ability or patriotism.

—Gov. Smith on Saturday night called out the Providence Marine Artillery to protect the West Passage in Narragansett Bay. They went on Sunday to take position on Dutch Island, and the main land opposite, with their five guns. The Newport Artillery are also ordered to guard the East Passage. The President has authorized these movements.

—Gen. Dix's dispatch says that Col. Spear, in his recent dash on the Virginia Central Railroad, captured "Gen. W. F. Lee." There are two Lees beside the Commander of the Rebel army, his son Gen. W. N. Fitzhugh Lee, and his nephew, Gen. Fitz Lee, each commanding a brigade of five regiments of Cavalry. The latter is operating near Washington, so that if either were really taken, it was Fitzhugh.

—The Navy Department will discharge, for the present, all the steamers chartered to chase the pirate Tacony. Having been engaged only a few days, they will return soon. Meantime, over 20 new steamers, built for the Navy, will be ready for sea within three weeks, and will probably be dispatched after the Alabama.

—The correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room says: "The Rebel steamers Alabama and Georgia were still at Bahia on the 19th of May, coaling from a British bark. The authorities had ordered them off, but there was no signs of their obeying the order when the brig St. Peter, of Boston, left."

—Fishing vessels off Cape Sable report that a three-masted schooner is off there burning such American fishing or other vessels as she can find. One ship, the Augins of Boston, had been bonded for $30,000 and laden with crews of destroyed vessels.

—The 11th New York Artillery left Rochester on the 24th for Harrisburg. The 21st New-York National Guard, 700 strong, was to leave Poughkeepsie last night for Baltimore. Gov. Yates of Illinois offers 10,000 men to repel invasion.

—The new sloop-of-war Shenandoah, from Philadelphia the 24th, on her trial trip, arrived at Boston on Tuesday. She easily made 12½ knots without canvas, and her officers consider her equal, if not superior, to any war vessel afloat. Capt. D. D. Ridgly is in command.

—The Rebel Secretary of War has ordered all the North Carolina regiments into other States for immediate service, on account of the growing disaffection among them. Georgia and South Carolina troops are to take their places in this State.

—The Rebel schooner Hattie, a notable blockade runner, was captured on the 13th inst., off Wilmington, N. C. It is reported that the British steamer Banshee, the fastest blockade runner afloat, had been burned in Cape Fear River.

—The schooner Vision, at Wellfleet, reports that on Tuesday last, at 3 p. m., 12 miles S. S. W. of the South Shoal Light, saw a side-wheel steamer of about 700 tons on fire. Remained by her until she sank.

—Treason flourishes in Indiana. In Monroe County there are said to be 1,500 men combined to resist the enrollment. Col. Biddle, who has four companies there, has asked for reënforcements and a section of artillery.

—The United States iron-clad frigate Roanoke left the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, having on board a full complement of officers, sailors, and marines, and being provided with all the necessaries for active service of a hostile character.

—On the 13th inst., the U. S. steamer Juniata captured off Cuba the schooner Fashion, blockade runner of Mobile. The U. S. steamer Fort Henry reports the capture of several small boats engaged in running out cotton.

—We learn by an arrival from Curacoa that the United States steamer Vanderbilt called there on the 5th inst., but on account of the quarantine regulations did not enter, but proceeded westward.

—Gen. Hooker and staff reached Baltimore on Tuesday night. Gen. Hooker relieved Gen. Stahel of his cavalry command, and Kilpatrick takes his place.

—The U. S. gunboat Sumter was run into on the 23d off Cape Henry and sunk. Her crew arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 24th all safe.

—Brig.-Gen. Pleasanton has been made a Major-General by the President. He has worthily earned his honorable stars.

—A vessel arrived at Rockland, Me., reports another pirate off the coast—a large bark. The story wants authentication.

—Gen. Franklin has been ordered to a command in Louisiana under Gen. Banks.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The obsequies preliminary to the final interment of the gallant and lamented Rear-Admiral Andrew H. Foote of the United States Navy took place on Saturday afternoon at the Astor House. The body lay in state in one of the large parlors, and for several hours prior to the removal of the remains the vestibule and parlors of the hotel were thronged with people who came to pay their last respects to the honored dead. Soon after 2 o'clock, the friends and relatives having taken a final leave of the deceased, the coffin was closed and placed in an outer box. The coffin is metallic, elaborately mounted in silver. About 3 o'clock the coffin was removed to the hearse, two companies of Marines who were drawn up in line in front of the hotel presenting arms as the body passed. A procession was immediately formed, the following officers as pall bearers: Admiral Storer, Admiral Stringham, Capt. Sands, Capt. Drayton, Capt. Mead, Capt. Leslie, Dr. Truslow, and Capt. Engle. The procession moved to the New-Haven boat. The flags about the city and on the shipping were displayed at half-mast.

—There was a great gathering of the *élite* and *literati* at the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb at Washington Hights on the 23d. Compositions were read and translated into the sign language, able reports were presented, certificates, diplomas, and rewards of merit were distributed. Dr. Peet, Prof. Peet, Prof. Wilkinson, and others, participated in the proceedings. Miss Montgomery, a young lady of superior attainments and true genius, bore away the chief prize—a gold medal. Mrs. Dr. Peet, Mrs. Prof. Peet, Miss Hubbell, and many other ladies interested in the culture of deaf mutes, were present. A collation was served to the visitors at the close of the exercises.

—A later version of the tragical affair in Maine states that Grant and Knowles, the deserters, who shot McKenny, Chief of the Police of Belfast, on Sunday, while attempting to arrest them for horse-stealing, were discovered in the woods by three of the posse sent in search of them. The desperadoes resisted, and a bloody affray took place. Mr. Jenkins of Detroit, one of the posse, was instantly killed by a shot from a revolver in the hands of Grant, who also succeeded in seriously wounding another man. Grant was finally killed by blows from a knife, and Knowles was wounded beyond recovery. Chief-of-Police McKenny remains in a very critical condition.

—A mock session of the Illinois Legislature was held on the 23d, with the view of legalizing the Wabash Horse Railway, and testing the legality of the Governor's prorogation. The Democrats contend that the Assembly is still in session, having never adjourned. Four members of the House were present, and two of the Senate. A committee was sent to the Governor to ascertain if he had any communication to make. The Governor replied that he had nothing to say, and did not recognize the meeting.

—A call has been issued and signed by Horace Maynard, W. G. Brownlow, Geo. F. Stubblefield, Manson M. Brien, Horace H. Herrison, Ed. H. East, E. R. Glascock, Geo. W. Bridges, John S. Brien, and W. Spence, for a State Convention, to be held in Nashville, on the 1st of July, to take into consideration the measures necessary to reorganize the State of Tennessee, and prepare such measures as are necessary to secure a Representative in the next Congress.

—A large mass meeting, to ratify the nominations of the Union State Convention, was held at San Francisco on the 24th. Speeches were made by most of the candidates for State offices. There seems to be no doubt that the Union State ticket will be elected by an immense majority. It is probable, however, that but one opposition ticket will be in the field, viz: That to be nominated on the 8th of July, by the two wings of the Democratic party at their fusion convention. Sandwich Island dates have been received to June 6th.

—Coroner Naumann held an inquest Tuesday on the body of John F. Lovill, who was murdered at No. 80 Nassau street, on Monday evening. After hearing a number of witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict that [illegible] Lovill came to his death by [illegible] Thomas [illegible] Hanshew [illegible] and the jury further believe his death was premeditated by the said Hanshew; they are also of opinion that Josiah Adams and Austin Abbott Briggs are accessories after the fact." Hanshew was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, and Adams and Briggs were held to bail in $500 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—Admiral Foote's funeral at New-Haven, yesterday, was the most imposing ceremony of the kind ever known in Connecticut. The Governor and staff, the State officers, several members of the Legislature, the local authorities, National officers, and thousands of citizens were present. The Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon and Drs. Dutton and Cleveland conducted the exercises. Admirals Gregory, Smith, Stringham, Davis, Stewart, and Capt. Simpson were pall-bearers. More than 10,000 citizens witnessed the solemn procession.

—The Vermont Democratic (Copperhead) Convention, which assembled at Montpelier on the 26th ult. to go through with the annual farce of nominating a ticket for State officers, presented the following names:

For Governor..............T. P. Redfield of Montpelier.
For Lieut.-Governor.......E. A. Chapin of Rutland.
For Treasurer.............E. McK. Ormsby of Bradford.

Resolutions similar in tone and character to those of the Copperhead Convention which nominated the arch traitor, Vallandigham, for Governor of Ohio, were adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the next Democratic National Convention, viz: H. B. Smith, L. S. Partridge, John Cain, and T. P. Redfield, with W. A. Warmington, A. McLean, A. M. Humlet and J. M. Weeks as substitutes.

—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad made an application to the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company to receive their rolling stock, and preserve it from destruction by the Rebels. The Directors of the New-Jersey Road have accordingly set apart eighteen miles of their track for the cars, &c., of that railway. The rolling stock of the Pennsylvania Central Road has therefore been secured.

—The California emigration this season seems to be strongly Copperhead. Those who have arrived thus far are mostly young men who seem very anxious to know whether the draft is to be enforced in the Golden State. Not long since, 70 Missouri emigrants, who were freely talking in favor of the South, were captured by a file of soldiers and compelled to take the oath of allegiance.

—By the bark Venus we learn that Maracaibo is open to commerce, the Government and Federals having agreed upon a temporary armistice. The brig Favorita, Stevens, was in port loading for Vera Cruz. June 5, the United States steamer Vanderbilt, Admiral Wilkes, called at Curacoa, from Leguayra, but, on account of quarantine, did not enter, but proceeded westward.

—By an arrival from Panama on Friday we have later news from Central and South America. A revolutionary attempt had been made in Ecuador, but the Government succeeded in arresting the ringleaders. The President of the United States of Colombia was expected to arrive in Panama, and to make it the provisional capital of the Republic.

—The Hon. Charles J. Biddle has resigned the appointment of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, "in order to give, as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open to him, his whole exertions for the defense of our invaded Commonwealth." Why resign? Is it against any rule of the Democratic party that forbids its leading members to fight for the Union?

—The pilot-boat Wanderer, of Newburyport, has arrived at Gloucester with the crews of the schooners Ada, Wanderer, and Archer, captured by the bark Tacony, and put on board the ship Shatemuc, which vessel is bound to Boston.

—An answer was given to the Ohio Democratic Committee on Monday. The President agreed to release Vallandigham upon certain conditions to be agreed to by the Committee. They were not authorized to make such agreement, and asked time (which was granted) to confer with the New-York Copperheads.

—Considerable time and a great deal of space is wasted by the newspapers in contradicting silly reports about the restoration to command of a General recently discharged for incompetency. Even living men, such as Gov. Curtin and Simon Cameron, are in print to deny what no sane man ever would think of charging them with in reference to this discharged commander.

—The Maine Union State Convention met yesterday at Bangor. There were 298 towns represented, and 1,574 delegates present. James L. McCobb was presiding officer. Samuel Coney was nominated for Governor by a large vote. The resolutions were outspoken in favor of the full support of the Administration and the vigorous prosecution of the war.

—The trot for $5,000 between George N. Patchen and Gen. Butler, being the last of the series of the six matches between them for $5,000 each, came off Wednesday, on the Fashion Course, and was won by the former. Patchen has consequently won four out of six matches.

—A bill is before the Legislature of Connecticut requiring owners of vessels from beyond the mouth of the Connecticut to pay a toll of four cents per tun to the Port Warden at Hartford. The money so collected to be applied to the keeping open the channel of the river.

—A treaty has been concluded with the Nez Perces Indians, in Idaho Territory, granting them a reservation of 70 miles by 25 north of Clearwater River. The Government is to expend $150,000 in starting the Indians in agricultural pursuits.

—One branch of the Common Council of Philadelphia on Monday night passed resolutions asking the President to restore to the command of the Army of the Potomac one of the Generals not long since dismissed from the same command for incompetency.

—Jacob Stuber, Peter Stuber, Wm. Greiner and Simeon Snow were on the 23d, at Cleveland, indicted by the United States Grand Jury for conspiring to resist the Conscription Act, and for assaulting a United States officer.

—Justice Cole of Albany has decided to hold Mr. Brown of Monroe County, New-York, to answer before the Grand Jury on the charge of corruption made against him in the matter of the Broadway Railroad bill.

—There were 407 deaths in this city last week, 96 men, 91 women, 111 boys and 107 girls; 249 were natives and 158 foreigners.

—The difficulty in regard to the enrollment in Sullivan County, Indiana, is ended, and the military will return to Indianapolis.

—Maj.-Gen. McClernand and Staff reached Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday, having been relieved of his command by Maj.-Gen. Grant.

—The sale of Government five-twenties has already reached $140,000,000.

—The War Democrats of Indiana propose to hold a mass convention on the 13th of August.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

A RECORD OF ALL DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The Surgeon-General hast just commenced the work of making out a complete official list of all soldiers who have died during the present War. The list is intended to embrace every death in the regular and volunteer forces, and to give the name, rank, regiment, company, cause of death, date of death and place of death. This work will be of great value to the Pension and Land offices in future adjudications in regard to deceased soldiers, and will save the Government much expense and time in complicated cases which would otherwise arise.

GEN. FRENCH APPOINTED TO A NEW COMMAND.

Major-Gen. French has been relieved from the command of the Third Division, Second Corps, and ordered to report to Headquarters, that he may be assigned to a higher command, although still suffering from indisposition. He accordingly left with the members of his personal staff yesterday. It is currently reported in his old Division, that he is to be assigned to the command of the Third Corps or of the Harper's Ferry defenses. Before leaving, he issued the following address to his old Division, the men and officers of which regret his departure:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS, June 24, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 159—[Extract].—Having been suddenly and unexpectedly called to the Headquarters of the army to be assigned to another command, I take leave of my old Division with feelings of great regret. Wherever I may be called, I never expect to be associated with officers and men more intelligent, more gallant, or more zealous in sustaining our country, its institutions, and its laws. I take with me the remembrance of their endurance under dangers and privations, their perfect discipline, and their high qualities, which have always obtained for them a first place in the armies of the nation.

WILLIAM A. FRENCH, Major-General Volunteers.

BOUNDARIES OF DEPARTMENTS DEFINED.

A recent general order contains the following paragraphs:

The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson and Belmont in the State of Ohio. Major-Gen. Wm. T. H. Brooks is assigned to the command of this department, headquarters at Pittsburgh.

The Department of the Susquehanna will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of Mountains. Major-Gen. Couch is assigned to the command of this department, headquarters at Chambersburg.

DECISION CONCERNING NAVY PENSIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that to entitle the widows of those who have died of wounds or disease incurred in the navy service in the line of duty to receive pensions under the act of July 14, 1862, it is not necessary that the deceased should have died while actually in the service, but only that the cause of death should have so originated. This is contrary to the action of the Pension Office under previous laws which were less liberal in their provisions. This decision, under which the Pension Office will hereafter act, differs from the opinion of the Acting Attorney-General on this question, recently published in THE TRIBUNE.

THE TROUBLE IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, is still here, and is endeavoring to have the President send sufficient force into the Cherokee Nation to drive out the Rebels. The Cherokees have two regiments of their own as well as one of Creeks operating against the Rebels, but unless they are reënforced there is thought to be danger that they will be overrun and their country laid waste by Rebel bands.

OFFICERS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

One hundred and seventy-five officers have been passed by the Examining Board, and are to receive commissions in the colored regiments. Among them are one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and four Majors.

INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH.

The Indian Department has news of the assemblage of 10,000 warlike Indians of different tribes at Fort Larned, Kansas. It is thought that unless they are soon enlisted to fight for the Union, they will give us much trouble. Five hundred thousand dollars were distributed among them some time since by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to keep them peaceable, and he now urges upon the Secretary of War the propriety of enlisting them into our military service.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

A DILEMMA CONCERNING REBEL NOTES.

Judge Wylie, sitting in the District Court as a Court of Admiralty, is at a loss what to do with a large amount of so-called Confederate money, included in property brought before him for condemnation. He says that to condemn it would be to recognize it as property; to sell it would be to give it circulation, and to destroy it would be to give aid and comfort to the enemy by relieving him of his liabilities.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29, 1863.

THE REBEL INVASION.

It is positively stated by a person who derives his information through channels not easily accessible, but generally found to be trustworthy, that the invasion of the North is the work of the Copperheads or Peace Democrats; that an emissary of this traitorous faction visited Richmond a fortnight since, and while there urged Jeff. Davis to march an army into Pennsylvania and lay waste her fields and burn her towns. This, the Copperhead messenger said, was the only road to victory for the South. The latter part of the suggestion was too barbarous a policy for even Jeff. Davis to adopt, but convinced by his visitor's reasoning of the advantageousness of invading the North, he ordered Gen. Lee on his present hazardous campaign.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

GEN. MEADE'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

Gen. Meade is said to have appointed as his Chief of Staff Gen. Henry H. Warren, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Warren is distinguished as well for personal gallantry and general capacity and experience as for skill as an engineer.

THE CAPTURE NEAR EDWARDS'S FERRY.

The soldiers who were captured near Edwards's Ferry by the Rebel cavalry, were taken within fifteen miles of Baltimore, and there released on parole. They were forced to walk the whole distance with terribly blistered feet, although the mules, several hundred in number, which had been captured near Rockville, were without riders.

Two of the paroled prisoners positively affirm that a Rebel sergeant murdered three of the captured negroes, who were too much exhausted to proceed further.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PORT ROYAL COLORED TROOPS.

Authentic information from Port Royal proves that the acts of Col. Montgomery are not attributable to the ferocity or want of discipline of the troops under his command. The colored soldiers are uniformly found to be docile and to obey strictly orders to refrain from pillage.

Col. Montgomery's proceedings are unauthorized by the authorities here.

STATE EXPENSES FOR RAISING TROOPS.

Several States have sent in their claims to the General Government for reimbursement on account of expenses incurred in raising troops by the States previous to muster into the United States service. The sum total of the claims received amounts to $25,701,991.

These claims are credited in the Third Auditor's Bureau, under direction of the Hon. R. J. Atkinson, A. M. Gaugwer having special charge of the claims.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

THE QUESTION OF RANKING MAJOR-GENERALS.

The Board of officers on the relative rank of Generals [illegible] adversely to the claim of Gen. Butler to outrank Gen. Fremont.

It is understood that Gen. Banks allows Gen. Dix to rank him by his own consent, although, legitimately, Gen. Banks ranks Dix on account of priority of nomination by the President, and confirmation by the Senate. The five Major-Generals now rank as follows:

Major-Gen. McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861; to take rank from same date. Major-Gen. Fremont, appointed July 1, to take rank from May 14, 1861. Major-Gen. Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank May 16, 1861. Major-Gen. Banks, appointed June 5, to take rank May 16, 1861. Major-Gen. Butler, appointed May 16, to take rank May 16, 1861.

BOUNTY TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

It has been decided that soldiers discharged from the army within two years from the date of their enlistment, by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted to those discharged after two years service.

Medical officers, in discharging soldiers under these circumstances, have been directed to endorse over their own signature, on the discharge papers, the fact that the disability results from wounds received in battle. Before discharging, the surgeon must state that the person discharged is not able to enter the Invalid Corps.

THE BOUNTY FOR ENLISTING VETERANS.

The General Orders from the War Department, just published, by which a bounty of $400 is offered to every man who enlists in the regular army, and to every re-enlisting veteran volunteer who has served in a two-years' or six-months' regiment, indicate very clearly that the War Department has determined that the true construction of the $300 clause of the National Enrollment law is that it is imperative upon the Secretary, who must appoint persons to receive the $300 from every drafted man who chooses to pay that sum in lieu of service in person or by substitute. Its payment, however, does not relieve the liability to be drafted under a future call, while service, personal or by substitute, exempts during the term of enlistment. It is in this clause, so construed, alone that the authority to offer the additional bounty can be found, the $300 raised under it being devoted by the terms of the law to the procuration of substitutes.

IMPORTANT LAND-OFFICE DECISION.

An application has been made to the General Land Office, in which the following facts appear:

A mother, in the absence of her son, files a pre-emption declaratory statement in the name of the absentee, causing improvements to be made by a hired man. The mother complains that another settler has laid claim to a part of the land, and asks the Department to protect the claim of the absentee.

The General Land Office has ruled against the claim of the absentee, and declared the following points:

1. That no pre-emption claim can be transmitted into a donation, unless the pre-emption claimant has filed his declaratory statement prior to the passage of the Homestead act of May 20, 1862.

2. That neither the Pre-emption nor the Homestead law authorizes settlement of land by proxy, but that the owner of a claim, in order to be protected by the Land Office, must perform personal acts by way of cultivating the claim.

Soldiers, heretofore, have been allowed to settle land claims by proxy, but this decision hereafter forbids such an arrangement.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—We are requested to call special attention to the following change of the law in relation to the franking privilege:

Hereafter, all correspondence addressed to any executive department of the Government, or any officer in it, must be prepaid, except official communications written by some officer of the department, or an officer under its control, responsible to it; and in such cases, under the words "official business" on the envelope, the officer must sign his name with his official designation. All other persons and all officers writing to departments with which they are not connected, must prepay their postage. All communications to the President, not written by a public officer, and all to the Vice-President, must be prepaid. All communications addressed to Postmasters must be prepaid, and if a reply is required, stamps for return postage must be inclosed. The observance of this regulation will save much disappointment and expense.

71.2009.085.01385

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863.

THE CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

GEN. HOOKER is relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, lately commander of the Fifth Corps, succeeds him. Though in ordinary circumstances we should hesitate to express a change of commanders in the face of the enemy, and pending an active campaign, we half the present with considerable satisfaction. Gen. HOOKER has the manifest sympathy of the hopes and expectations not merely of his friends, but of all those who had learned to expect him to be at least a brave and persistent fighter. Since the battle of Chancellorsville he has been the subject of criticism and wit who knew the real history of his sacrifice and defeat scarcely more than Hapshaw. Such an opportunity of annihilating the Rebel army presented itself to Gen. HOOKER as never before. Lee was surprised and immensely outnumbered, and might be hard pressed before Gen. HOOKER could concentrate his vast mass, we have ever since thought, sufficient force for the overthrow of the Rebel Banker, but we fail to understand why he was not convinced that the Rebel army, as facts plainly were, had fallen into a trap, and arrest the present advance of Lee, which ought to have been prevented, and which has been, by a prompt seizure of the Blue Ridge gaps.

Gen. MEADE is far better known in the Army of the Potomac than by the public, though his reputation with the latter is high. He possesses more—we think none so much—of the military qualities, and especially of the confidence of its generals. He is an officer of extraordinary energy and unquestionable courage, in the most trying hour of any new under his command must defend from imminent destruction. His services in the present war have been conspicuous, yet his capacity to handle a army, and that army in such a position as the Army of the Potomac now presents, is to be proved by trial only. The time is past when personal popularity or prejudices can be indulged. The question is: Who shall save the Republic? The earnest hope that Gen. MEADE may be equal to the vast responsibility just resting upon him, we bid him Godspeed in his momentous task.

THE WAR AND THE UNION.

The National Intelligencer indulges in one its monthly displays of verbosity, wherein the main object seems to be a desperate effort to persuade the Rebellion, its treachery and its acts, are as widely disclaimed and repudiated by the friends of THE TRIBUNE. Could anybody else consume two columns in proving such a manifest fact? *The Intelligencer* is the cutest dodger in very almost to drive or force the Rebel States into co-operation with the Rebels by any remonstrance of principle—now abandoned as the firstborn of the sins of Power—by any appeal to patriotism or to the Union, or to the Constitution, or to the Federal Government, or to the Rebellion itself. The Rebellion, we have fully and repeatedly, every day, for months, and years, in the same cool tone has been sedulously pursued under a disinterested protection and disguise, always with *The Intelligencer* to the advocate and THE TRIBUNE to the defender of secession. It has kept the Volunteers suddenly assembled at Washington in 1861 inactive, nullified, because to disrupt a more fraction of the Union, to disturb the Rebellion, and to the Rebellion, and to the Rebellion, and to

PROGRESS OF PIRACY.

Attempt to Steal a Revenue Cutter—Capture of the Pirates—The Tacony Destroyed—Her History.

One of the most daring and least successful exploits of the war came off at Portland on Friday night. The United States revenue-cutter Caleb Cushing, which had been for some time in that harbor, was missed on Saturday morning. She was provisioned and armed for a two months' cruise. Two steamers, the Chesapeake and Forest City, were at once sent to find her, and soon found her. The cutter made fight, firing half a dozen shots at the Forest City, but doing no damage. The Chesapeake having come up, it was determined to board the Cushing. That vessel, finding escape impossible, was abandoned by her crew, set on fire, and soon after blew up. All the crew were captured, when it became known that they were the former crew of the famous pirate Tacony; that having learned of the preparations made for their capture, and deeming escape next to impossible, they had put their property aboard a small schooner, one not likely to be suspected, and burned the Tacony—at least so they say. They then steered for Portland, with the intention of getting possession of this revenue cutter, with which to make another piratical cruise. The Rebel pirates numbered twenty-three, commanded by Lieut. C. W. Reed. It was their intention to destroy all the shipping in port, including the two new gunboats there being built.

PORTLAND, Me., June 28, 1863.

I have been at Fort Preble this afternoon, seen the prisoners, and obtained an account of their cruise from Lieut. Read, who courteously answered all questions. I have collated his report with all important memorandum, from his private note-book furnished me by the commandant of the fort, as follows:

Lieut. Read reported on board the Florida, in Mobile, at the close of 1862. He describes her as a small sloop-of-war, with eight rifled guns and 120 men. On the 16th of January we left Mobile Bay, with steam and every sail set to the topmast-studdingsail, making 14½ knots.

On the 17th, at daylight, saw a big sloop-of-war, supposed the Brooklyn, which passed within half a mile; he showed three lights, and passed to the northward; 19th, burned the brig Estella; early on the morning of the 22d, left Havana, and steamed to the eastward; burned the brig Windward, letting her crew go in a small boat; off Cardenas Light, burned the Corris Ann; she drifted into Cardenas Harbor; 31st, chased by a Union gunboat—had the heels of her; Feb. 12, captured the clipper ship Jacob Bell; burned her 30th; March 6, captured the ship Star of Peace; burned her at 4 p. m.; March 13, burned the schooner Aldebaran; March 28th, captured the bark Lapwing; christened her C. S. corvette Oreto, and she captured the ship Commonwealth, 17th April, bonding (Query—burning?) her; the Lapwing was afterward burned; 29th March, captured the bark M. J. Colcord, and burned her 15th April; April 23d, burned the bark Henrietta; 24th, burned the ship Oneida; May 6th, latitude 5.34 south, longitude 34.23, captured the brig Clarence; christened her C. S. corvette Florida, No. 2.

Lieut. Read states that the Florida captured fourteen vessels in all, up to this time. The Kate Dyer was one; the others' names I could not learn.

Lieut. Read was transferred to the brig Clarence, with a crew, as before reported. She was then off Cape St. Roque; ran up North till June 6, when, off Cape Hatteras, burned the bark Whistling Wind, with coal for the United States navy; 7th, captured the schooner Alfred H. Partridge, and bonded her; 9th, burned the brig Mary Alvina, loaded with commissary stores; 12th, latitude 37° N., longitude 75° 30′ W., captured the bark Tacony; finding her faster than the Clarence, transferred everything, and burned the Clarence; christened the Tacony the bark Florida (which accounts for the steamer Florida being reported off our coast); same day, captured the schooners M. A. Shindler and Kate Stuart; bonded the Kate Stuart for $7,000, and sent all the prisoners aboard; burned the M. A. Shindler; same day captured and bonded the brig Arabella, with a neutral cargo; passed a gunboat without being noticed; June 15, latitude 37° 42′, longitude 70° 30′, burned the brig Umpire; June 20, latitude 40° 50′, longitude 69° 04′, bonded the ship Isaac Webb, with 750 passengers, wild Irishmen; at 3 p. m. burned a fishing sloop, name unknown; June 21, latitude 41°, longitude 69° 10′, burned the ship Byzantium; enlisted three men from her belonging to New-Orleans; same day, burned the bark Goodspeed;

June 22—Burned the fishing schooner Marengo, same day captured the schooner Florence; put all the prisoners aboard of her, including the crews of the schooners Elizabeth Ames, Rufus Choate, and Ripple, which were captured and burned the same day.

On the 3d burned the schooners Ada and Wanderer; 24th, lat. 43 10, lon. 67 43, captured the packet ship Shatemuc, from Liverpool to Boston, with 350 passengers, was anxious to burn her, she being loaded with iron plates, &c.—tried to catch schooners to put the passengers aboard, but failed, and had to let her go, bonding her in $150,000; same day, captured the schooner Archer, chased the Shatemuc, and put the Archer's crew aboard; hearing that Union cruisers were after the Tacony, and fearing recognition, burned the Tacony, transferring everything to the Archer; thence came direct to Portland; picked up two fishermen for pilots, but they would not serve; took the positions from the Coast Survey charts; got in at sunset, and anchored below; had no communication with the shore.

Lieut. Read also says he watched till 12:30 a. m. when the moon went down; then rowed direct to the cutter Caleb Cushing in two boats, with muffled oars; boarded her one boat on each side, seized her crew without resistance and ironed them; captured Lieut. Davenport as he came on deck; weighed anchor, being unable to slip the cable, and started at 3 a. m., going out by Hussey's Sound, towed by the boats ahead, followed by the Archer, as fast as her limit would permit, laid to outside waiting for the Archer. When the steamers attacked us we could only fire round shots, and were obliged to fire stones and pieces of iron.

Lieut. Read belongs in Mississippi, near Vicksburg, and graduated from Annapolis in 1860. He came in with the intention of burning the shipping and two gun-boats, which he learned were building here from a coal-laden English schooner bound from Pictou to New-York. He also intended to catch the steamer Forest City and burn her.

All the Tacony's crew came out of Mobile in the Florida, except the three taken from the Byzantium.

The Tacony passed many steamers during her cruise. On the day the Byzantium and Goodspeed were burned, a large steamer, showing the French flag, sailed around the burning vessels, examined them, and passed on.

Capt. Gould who died this morning from an accidental shot aboard the Archer, last night, was a stevedore and pilot, and not connected with a tug-boat as before stated. He was one of Kit Carson's old men.

The Rebel prisoners are strongly confined in Fort Preble, with double guards.

—The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred on the Rev. C. S. Stewart of the U. S. Navy by the University of New-York.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Prospects of the Siege.

From Our Special Correspondent.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, June 17, 1863.

The beleaguered Pemberton and his hungry, if not half-starved, hosts still hold out, though I feel very sure that the limit of their endurance is nearly reached; and if the telegraph does not announce a surrender before this letter reaches a single reader, I shall confess that there is no faith to be put in appearances hereafter. For more than 25 days now have the Rebels been closely invested. Day by day have our lines been strengthened and contracted, until the formidable defenses of the enemy are of little or no service to him except to resist a grand assault. On many parts of our line powerful siege guns have been placed in commanding positions, and at no point can the enemy show himself in force without being greeted with a shower of shot and shell, which drives him under cover incontinently. At any time of day the Bohemians, and special artists hereabout congregated, may, and do, take front, rear and end views of the town of Vicksburg, without incurring any risk worth naming in so doing. On our right, particularly, there are points held by our troops from which a mischievous boy could almost break the window-sash of the Court-House with stones, and conversation with the burrowing Rebels is more obstructed by orders than by distance. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the situation as I did yesterday, will be set to wondering what inducements the Rebels now have for prolonging the contest, while he readily understands the wisdom of Gen. Grant's evident determination not to reattempt taking the place by a life-sacrificing general assault, until the present expedients have failed and there is some formidable attempt to raise the siege from the rear. And whatever may be the character or extent of Johnston's operations, it now seems hardly possible for him to come to the relief of Pemberton in time to effect that object. I think the two Rebel Generals must see and know this, and hence I conclude that the stubborn and protracted resistance to our occupation of the town will soon end. Johnson, it is true, is reported to be actually moving, with a force variously estimated at from 30,000 to 75,000 men. Rumor also gives Bragg a place in the advancing host. There was some little skirmishing yesterday, (16th inst.,) in the vicinity of Haine's Bluff, between our pickets and their advancing columns. But notwithstanding all this, I cannot see how it is possible for any interruption of the progress of events to be worked out here by the enemy, and we have all come to look upon the fall of Vicksburg as a fixed fact, and I have some reason for believing that our convictions on this point are shared by the great body of the garrison of Vicksburg. Deserters are occasionally picked up who appear to be candid and honest, and some of this class state quite confidently that the Vicksburg army look upon ultimate capture as certain, and that many disaffected conscripts are restrained from deserting by the hope of enjoying the more enviable position of paroled prisoners of war. A few intelligent prisoners recently captured also talk in the same manner.

RUMORS, CONJECTURES, ETC.

No intelligent observer can spend a week in an army without being amused as well as perplexed by the rise and rapid spread of all kinds of exciting rumors. Nothing more is wanted than a good subject for conjectures, to induce positive statements and firm beliefs of the most extraordinary character. The certain presence of Gen. Joe Johnston in our rear, and the reasonable expectation that he will attempt in some way to raise the siege of Vicksburg, constitute such a topic for conjecture, and consequently we have all all kinds of rumors circulating in camp constantly concerning movements of the Rebel General. Some officer commanding a division or brigade, in conversation with his friends, ventures the conjecture that Johnston will move upon Memphis rather than attack Grant's rear. One of these friends straightway reports this officer as being of the opinion that Johnston is moving upon Memphis. The next man who talks upon the subject conveys the impression that the aforementioned division or brigade commander has positive and trustworthy information that Johnston is moving upon Memphis. Then again Johnston's force in this movement is constantly increased by each repetition, until the whole thing becomes preposterous, and dies like all other camp rumors.

Yesterday we were all astir running down rumors of this kind, and this morning we are in a painful state of disbelief as regards anything that may be reported of Johnston. Still there is no room to doubt that he is moving, although the information brought by our scouts is meager. Without being specific, I might say that there are movements going on in our own army which would indicate the possibility and even probability of a great engagement shortly to take place between the Yazoo and Black Rivers, and it is not even improbable that the decisive struggle of this campaign, and indeed of the war, will thus occur.

By the way, while I am doing my share of conjecturing, I may as well say that I think it is the Rebel Gen. Forrest who is now feeling the rearward outposts of this army. That officer, at last accounts, was on the move, and it is difficult to conceive where else Johnston would get a cavalry force.

VICKSBURG.

This now famous town is growing familiar to us. We can stand upon the upper deck of a steamer, at Young's Point, and, with glass in hand, designate the streets and principal buildings by their names as glibly as could an old resident. A death-pall appears to hang over the town. The people go about the streets hurriedly, on the few occasions when they can be seen at all, and are supposed in our army to do almost everything that is done after nightfall. What strange stories the survivors of this siege will have to tell their descendants! It is impossible to designate the manner in which they have withstood a month's bombardment as otherwise than heroic.

Yesterday I saw an evidence that the people of Vicksburg, although "shut in" from all communication with the civilized world, and, for that matter, with "the rest of mankind," still have some regard for "the art preservative," and for that prime necessary of modern life, to wit: news. A desperately dingy looking newspaper, printed upon wall-paper, and issued from the old *Vicksburg Whig* office, strayed through the lines, and was visible in Gen. Blair's division of Gen. Sherman's Army Corps. The size of the sheet was about that of an 8x10 pane of glass. It was not by any means a model of modern typography. The principal editorial—the leader, if it might so be called—was devoted to a ventilation of the immoralities of Union Generals. Gen. Blair was therein reported, on authority of a nameless Northern paper, to be under arrest for petit larceny, but it was stated that his trial for this crime had been, by an exercise of despotic and unconstitutional power, postponed till after the termination of the struggle for the possession of Vicksburg. This "beautiful and thrilling romance" was accompanied by sundry sage reflections. If such was the character of Major Generals in the Union service, it was urged, to what unexplored depths of degradation must the subalterns and privates of the army of the Union be sunk! A Rebel Lieutenant, giving his name as Stockton, and claiming to have lived in the neighborhood of Booneville, Mo., who was captured on the evening of the 15th while posting a lot of rebel pickets, answers affirmatively to the question as to whether this ridiculous stuff is believed within their lines. The same Lieutenant, by the way, claims that Pemberton's army is provisioned so as to sustain a six months' siege.

NEWS.

I have just arisen from the perusal of the latest arrival of papers in our camp, and cannot refrain from expressing surprise at the fact that enterprising journals of the North and East are not content with such news from Vicksburg as is forwarded by the brigade of journalists here, but publish absurd rumors from Murfreesboro, Washington City, Pittsburgh, Pa., and many other unlikely places for getting news. The men who send dispatches from Memphis and Cairo are doubtless very industrious, worthy men, but their labors, it seems to me must result in greatly befogging the public in regard to the situation of things in this section, as they forward every statement of every crew on a north-bound steamer passing those points, whether it is old or new, false or true. We can afford here to laugh at the ridiculous stuff purporting to be news from Vicksburg to which you are daily treated; but we still think it unfair that you should be so trifled with.

THE ARMY.

I hope I am not violating the rule against divulging army movements, by saying that the army here is now almost if not quite twice as large as it was when I came here three weeks ago, and "the cry is still they come." Never was an army in better spirits or more confident of success. Late successes have caused the soldiery to look upon Grant as invincible and as matchless for strategy and vigilance; and this confidence of the men appears to be reciprocated by the commander. VOCATIVE.

Another Desperate Engagement at Port Hudson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 18, 1863.

We have had another desperate engagement—although not a general one—at Port Hudson. Every fact in relation thereto is contraband. The first intimation of the contest was received on Tuesday morning by the arrival of the steamer Iberville from Baton Rouge with 130 wounded. From disabled participants in the action I have gleaned a few notes.

The attack was to have been simultaneously made by the entire corps before daybreak on Sunday, but was frustrated in some manner. Shortly after dawn, however, the division of Gen. Weitzel commenced their movements. The 12th Connecticut, as skirmishers, advanced to a point within ten rods of the batteries. Another regiment immediately followed with hand grenades, and the 24th Connecticut came up with large bags of cotton. The Rebels were driven out of their rifle pits and compelled to retreat to their breastworks.

The 8th Vermont, the 75th, 114th, and 160th New-York next advanced, and a rapid exchange of musket-balls continued for an hour, when our forces fell back under cover. Lieut. S. F. Spalding of the 8th Vermont was killed, Col. Smith of the 114th New-York, badly wounded, and Orderly Sergeant John Bisbee of the 8th Vermont, slightly injured.

These are all the details of the affair I can give you at present. Of what transpired in other parts of the field I am profoundly ignorant. No correspondence is allowed to leave the field without the permission of the commanding General, and anything connected with an action is enveloped in the deepest obscurity.

Brig.-Gen. H. E. Paine, while gallantly rallying his men, was very seriously wounded. He lay upon the ground near the Rebel breastworks for twelve hours. While lying there, his Assistant Adjutant General offered to any one who would carry him a drink of water, $2,000. A brave fellow undertook the task, and succeeded in cooling the parched lips of the hero chieftain, and doubtless saving his life, but death was his own reward. He was riddled with Rebel bullets.

Col. L. D. H. Currie of the 133d New-York was seriously wounded. He is with his family in the city. He informed me that 1st-Lieut. Benjamin Denton of his regiment, who was conspicuous for bravery upon the occasion, was killed. It is feared that his body will not be recovered. He was formerly a sergeant of police the in Third Precinct.

Lieut. Commander John E. Hart of the gunboat Albatross, now stationed at Bayou Sara, shot himself in the head with a revolver on the 11th inst., while suffering deeply with fever. He was interred in the churchyard at St. Francisville. C. A. A.

LATER. NEW-ORLEANS, June 19, 1863.

The following was received from Gen. Banks's headquarters in this city this evening:

Yesterday Gen. Banks issued an order calling for one thousand volunteers to make a final charge on the works of the enemy at Port Hudson. The 4th Wisconsin and 6th Michigan volunteered, were repulsed, and afterward taken prisoners—all or nearly all. C. A. A.

Port Hudson—News Suppressed—Rebels Deserting—The Second Assault on the Post—Strength of the Position—Barbarity of the Rebels to our Wounded—They are Deliberately Murdered—Heroism of our Men—The Garrison Hard Pressed—Re-enforcements gone to Gen. Banks—Miscellaneous City News.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20, 1863.

The Creole, which was advertised to have left to-day, left yesterday morning, and so I was prevented from writing you by it.

You are probably aware that it is hardly possible to get any account of what is going on at Port Hudson. Our newspapers are prohibited from saying anything about it at all. They are not permitted to say that which everybody knows, with the disadvantage that Rebel sympathizers industriously circulate every item they can get hold of after it has gone through their Confederate befogged brains. Every half score of wounded men brought here and carried to the hospital in broad daylight is subjected to the operation of the Confederate arithmetic, and it at once becomes 500.

The Rebels are known to be deserting from Port Hudson at the rate of from 15 to 20 per day, and yet our papers dare not mention the fact—I suppose for fear they should hurt the feeling of the rascals who "have taken the oath and spat it out again."

A second assault was made on Port Hudson last Sunday with about as much the same result as the assault on the 27th ult. The men proved themselves heroic and daring beyond all expectation. We sustained a considerable loss in killed and wounded, and advanced a little closer up to the enemy's works, where our forces are to-day.

To those who are impatient and dissatisfied because the place is not taken at once, let me say, that it is a very different thing to take a hasty glance at the map, which is one smooth level surface, and pencil off in a few minutes how the troops should be disposed, and how easy it might be taken, from taking the troops on the ground—rough and rugged, full of narrow almost impassable ravines, some of them so deep, a man can scarcely get out if he falls in; the level ground thickly strewn with heavy timber, felled in all directions—brush and stumps so thick that it is with difficulty you can find a space free from obstructions large enough to bury a dead soldier. This is the character of the ground close up, where our troops are. Further back, where these obstructions are, fewer is where the Rebels had rifle pits, from which we drove them in the fight of the 27th.

Now, our pickets are so close up that they cannot use their guns on us, for our men can pick them off.

In the assault on Sunday, the Rebels held their fire until our troops came within about 50 or 60 feet, when they poured a deadly fire into our ranks. It was here, while quite close, that Gen. Paine was wounded by a bullet in the leg, just below the knee, and fell down under shelter of a small tree, at the base of a little knoll or rise in the ground. Here he lay from 6 in the morning until 7½ in the evening, our men being shot down one after the other as they went to try and bring him off. I am told that not less than 20 of our brave fellows fell while on their errand of mercy. First, two men went with a stretcher to bring him to the van. Just as they reach the wounded man, a bullet, with deadly aim, from a Rebel sharpshooter, lays one of them a corpse at the feet of the Colonel. Another brave rushes up to lend a hand, only to share the same fate; and so on, until it seems hopeless. For a time it is relinquished, when it is suggested the wounded officer must need water. At once there is a man who undertakes the dangerous task. He crawls on his face with a canteen of water, almost reaches the spot, is within arm's length, and raises himself up to pass the canteen to Col. Paine, when, alas! a Rebel bullet passes through his head, killing him instantly. On one occasion, three men out of four with a litter were killed dead.

This is indeed horrible enough; but worse than this the cowardly rebels actually shot at and killed our helpless and wounded men as they laid on the ground. The statement comes to me in so many shapes, is vouched for by officers as well as wounded men, that there is not to my mind a shadow of doubt on the subject.

The greater portion of the wounded has been brought to the city, and the St. Louis Hotel taken as a hospital, where every care and attention is bestowed upon them. You will receive a list from C. A. A.

Great praise is due to Dr. Rock, Medical Director on Gen. Auger's Staff, for the completeness of his arrangements for the care and comfort of the wounded as soon as they are removed from the battle-field. He has established two stations on the road from the battle field to where they are placed on board the boats for New-Orleans. At these places he has ice water, lemonade, beef tea, and other necessary comforts to prevent the wounded from sinking before they reach the boat. Dr. Rogers has also established an ambulance corps who have done valuable service. These precautions will save the life of many a poor fellow.

Surgeons who were on the field on Sunday, and also those who have attended the wounded in hospital here, tell me they never saw such heroism as the men displayed. The loss of an arm or a leg seemed as nothing to them, if they could "only get another charge at the Rebs." Most of the wounded are doing well.

It is stated among the men, based upon the authority of some of the men who have deserted, that some of the poor negroes who were made prisoners in the first fight were tied up, and the Rebel soldiers amused themselves by probing them with their bayonets, wounding and cruelly maltreating them, and subjecting them to every indignity. All of which is in perfect keeping with the threats held out, and in accordance with the practice of "a Christian civilized warfare," as understood by the Southern chivalry. But for all such atrocities there is a day of reckoning. Our men are exasperated beyond all conception, and if they do not, whenever they get into Port Hudson, give these semi-savages one of their own lessons, I shall indeed be disappointed.

That the Rebels in Port Hudson are getting into a tight place is pretty evident. Their rations for the past week have been corn on the cob and salt beef. This we know for a certainty from the men who have deserted.

I mentioned the pickets were pretty close—they are so close that they can talk together at many points. Such conversations as the following are common: "Say, you Reb., how are you off for corn?" "Plenty—but aint got no 'bacca." "How do you like it on the cob, eh?" "Don't like it much." "Come down here, we've got plenty of bread, meat, whisky and tobacco, come on, and give it up."

Advantage was endeavored to be taken of the closeness of our lines to the Rebel, and an attempt was made to use hand grenades, but with little or no success—it takes a sailor to use such weapons.

Our gunboats lie along shore on the Port Hudson side, and several of the war vessels on the other side, close enough to prevent them from using the lower batteries, but they cannot do much mischief to the enemy, our troops being so close in the rear that if they should overshoot, the shot would fall among our own men.

I wish particularly to draw your attention to the fact that negroes will fight, and desperately, too—Copperheads and peace Democrats to the contrary notwithstanding. They have acquitted themselves bravely, gloriously, beyond all expectation.

Brig.-Gen. Ullman's General Orders No. 7, dated New-Orleans, June 10, is an eloquent appeal to the colored men, and an outspoken rebuke to those who are trying to persuade the colored people that the United States will return them to Slavery after the war is over. It contains almost the only allusion to the courage of the colored men at Port Hudson. I inclose a copy, and hope you will find room to print Order No. III. I have caused it to be translated and printed in the paper read by the colored people—*L'Union.*

Re-enforcements for Gen. Banks passed up the river last night. Where they came from it would not be prudent to say.

The Rebel guerrillas, which you know to be an enterprising set of rascals, that ought never have been recognized as anything else than land pirates, on Thursday morning succeeded in burning up the tow-boat Anglo-American, the steamers L. A. Sykes, Southern Merchant, and A. Sequin, at the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine. The loss of these boats at the present time is a severe one. We had not half enough boats before, and now we need them worse than ever. The reason of which is all that portion of the State has been stripped of troops to go to Port Hudson, and the guerrillas have availed themselves of their absence. Now the steed is stolen, we shut the stable door. This afternoon, three companies, composed of the 26th Massachusetts and 9th Connecticut, were sent down on the Opelousas Road to look after these fellows.

When we first heard of their destruction, the name of Dr. Zacharie, a whilom New-York corn doctor, was mixed up with the matter; and the principal regret expressed was that he had not been gobbled up by the followers of Jeff., and carried off to Richmond on a visit to his Israelitish brother, J. B. Benjamin. Can you enlighten us as to the mission of this man, who vibrates from Washington to here semi-occasionally, and who pretends to have an extraordinary mission from the President—which very few believe—and who is remarkable for nothing except giving good dinners; but of this I do not vouch of my own knowledge. Some people believe his mission to be a charitable one, inasmuch as he got passes to trade with the poor starving Confederates across the lake a while ago. He was last seen in Gen. Banks's tent at Port Hudson one day of the week since Sunday.

The appointment of E. H. Durell as Judge of the United States District Court, Mr. James Graham, an old acquaintance and a brother typo of H. G.'s, as United States Marshal, has done more to cement Union feeling than anything else the Administration has ever done in the way of appointments in this Department. They are really and truly out and out Abolitionists—old residents—men of high standing and unimpeachable characters—men who are not ashamed to avow their sentiments. Mark you, I say Abolitionists, for we have no half-way folks here—no Emancipationists—we are either—Pro-Slavery Copperheads or Abolitionists. If the Government at Washington can only be induced to make half a dozen more such appointments, all will be well. There is only one other thing I think the Union men would ask, and that is, that they would remove from among us the Copperheads who wear blue clothing and have sundry gilt ornaments on the shoulder and elsewhere. That done, I believe the Union men would make short work of the native Copperheads. They understand the peculiarities of the animal, have studied his history, and would without doubt put that knowledge to a good use. I had almost forgotten to mention Mr. Rufus Waples as Prosecuting Attorney of the United States District Court—an appointment equally good with that of Messrs. Durell and Graham.

It is not unlikely that the mission of Dr. Cottman to Washington will be a fruitless one, for Mr. B. F. Flanders has been appointed as Special Agent of the Treasury for the purchase of produce for the Government—a position, I understand, the doctor aspired to. Others say he was after the United States District Court appointment, in which case he is equally unfortunate, for all those offices have been filled since he left here. The reason I mention Dr. Cottman is that a large number of Union men are fearful he will worm himself into some position in this State. They have not forgotten he signed the Secession Ordinance, came to town with a Rebel company to go to Virginia, &c. They know he is a rabid Pro-Slavery man, whose whole soul is bent upon the perpetuation of Slavery in this State, and hence watch his movements very jealously.

Since the above was written, I hear there is said to be quite a force of Rebels at Indian Village, in the rear of Plaquemine, eight or nine miles—two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry, and a battery of six pieces, under command of Col. J. P. Major. It was some of the cavalry that destroyed the boats, cotton, &c., at Plaquemine. A few civilians and about thirty soldiers of the 28th Maine were made prisoners and paroled. I expect the numbers are greatly exaggerated. It is only intended as a diversion, hoping to draw off some of our troops from Port Hudson. UMBRA.

GEN. ULLMANN'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, BRIG.-GEN. ULLMANN, NEW-ORLEANS, June 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—I. The late deplorable accident in the 3d U. S. V., occurring from the negligent handling of fire-arms, admonishes the General Commanding, that it is his duty to issue this order.

These accidents have been so frequent in the army, that the usual plea of thoughtless shall, in this command, no longer avail. No officer or soldier has a right to be ignorant of the danger to others, as well as to himself, trifling with a loaded weapon. Negligence in such cases is culpability. In the armies of other nations, nearly the same punishment is meted out to him who injures his fellow soldier with a fire-arm by negligence as by design. It is just.

Each commanding officer of a regiment, battalion or detachment, is therefore directed to report to these headquarters every such instance, in order that the proper action may be taken thereon.

II. The General Commanding brings to the particular notice of the officers of this command, that they are engaged, by the orders of the Government, in a special, peculiar and difficult service. They have been selected as possessing qualities which, it is supposed, eminently qualify them for this duty, namely: accurate knowledge of the drill, long experience in the field, patience, diligence and patriotism. They will find the constant exercise of all these qualities necessary.

You are brought into contact with a race, who, having lived in an abnormal condition all the days of their lives, are now suddenly elevated into being soldiers of the United States fighting against their oppressors, as well for their own liberties as for the integrity of the Republic. They are to be molded by you into drilled and well-disciplined troops. You cannot display too much wisdom in your conduct, both as regards yourselves and them. *Let the law of kindness be your guide.* Thus acting, you will soon obtain their confidence; you will find them docile, impressionable, fully imbued with the spirit of subordination (one of the highest attributes of a soldier), possessed of a deep appreciation of kindly treatment and of keen perceptions, which enables them quickly to discover any flaw in the conduct of superiors.

You have the materials, crude though they now may be, but perfectly malleable, to make the best of soldiers. It remains with you to say whether such shall be the result. Perform your duty conscientiously, and our beloved and once happy country will not only have a body of soldiers, who will enthusiastically aid her in fighting her battles, but she will also have the proud satisfaction of knowing that she has, at last, taken a practical step toward the elevation of a hitherto degraded and oppressed race.

III. The General Commanding learns that the malignant enemies of the Union and the people of the United States, are busily engaged in endeavoring to persuade the colored population of the South, that if they recruit as soldiers in the armies of the Republic, they will, at the close of the war, be returned to Slavery by the Government.

It is to be expected, in this unholy war between truth and falsehood—humanity and oppression—justice and injustice—Freedom and Slavery—regulated liberty and unrestricted despotism, that the atrocious instigators of this foul and unnatural rebellion, together with their secret aiders and sympathizers, who have the oath of allegiance on their lips and treason in their hearts, should to sustain themselves, resort to every device which the arch enemy of mankind suggests to their willing minds.

This is one of those devices.

Let not the colored men of the South be deceived by anything that may be said by those who are at once their and the Union's foes.

The General Commanding, therefore, directs his officers of all grades, to assure every colored man whom they recruit, that if he shall, by virtue of the authority delegated to the General, be regularly enlisted into the service of the United States, and shall bear himself as a true and faithful soldier until the end of the term of his enlistment, he has the sacred honor of the United States pledged, that the whole power of this Government, moral and physical, shall be exerted to secure to him and his posterity for ever, the inestimable blessings of freedom.

It is not in the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to remand a single human being, once freed, to Slavery, "otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Beside, this war, in its consequences, has reached a point beyond the power of man. The first gun that was fired at Fort Sumter sounded the death knell of Slavery. They who fired it were the greatest practical Abolitionists this nation has produced. The decree went forth from that hour that Slavery should quickly cease to exist on this North American continent.

Come, then, colored men of the South, enlist in the armies of the United States. Your brethren at Port Hudson have shown to the world that they can and will fight, and have displayed as dauntless courage as ever illuminated a battle-field. Emulate their noble example, and fight under the glorious banner of the Republic, which will be to you, in the great future, as it has been in the past to millions of the white race, the symbol of every temporal blessing.

Truth, Justice and God are on our side. They will prevail.

By command of DANIEL ULLMANN, Brig.-Gen. Com.
MOSES C. BROWN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Death of Rear-Admiral Foote.

The illness of Rear-Admiral Foote, in which the public have taken so deep an interest for more than a week past, was brought to a fatal termination on Friday evening, June 26, at the Astor House, in this city. The veteran commander had recently been ordered to relieve Admiral Du Pont in the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was preparing for his departure on that service when he was attacked with the illness which has ended his valuable life. Few officers, either in the navy or army of the United States, have signalized themselves by such a stern and uncompromising devotion to duty, such ardent patriotism, such heroic courage, and such an admirable combination of the most beautiful virtues of private life. His loss will be deeply and painfully felt in the present crisis of our national affairs, while it has sent a pang of unusual grief throughout a wide circle of devoted relatives and friends.

Rear-Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, was born in New-Haven, Conn., September 12, 1806, having nearly completed his fifty-seventh year at the time of his death. He was the son of the late Hon. Samuel A. Foote, formerly Governor of Connecticut, and a Senator in Congress, where in 1830 he offered the resolution on the Public Lands, which gave rise to the celebrated debate on Nullification between Daniel Webster and Robert Y. Hayne. Entering the navy as acting midshipman at the age of 16, he made his first cruise in the schooner Grampus, which formed part of the squadron under Commodore Porter, sent out for the chastisement of the pirates in the waters of the West Indies. His first experience of naval life initiated him in severe but successful service; at the end of the cruise he obtained his warrant as midshipman; spent three years on the Pacific Station under Commodore Hull, and returning to the United States in 1827, was soon after appointed to the command of the sloop-of-war Hornet, of the West India station. At the expiration of the voyage he became passed midshipman; spent the three following years on a cruise in the Pacific, and returning home in 1830 received his commission as lieutenant. In 1833 he was flag lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron under Commodore Patterson, and in 1838 circumnavigated the globe with Commodore Read, as first lieutenant of the ship John Adams. During this voyage he was engaged in an attack on the pirates of Sumatra, and rendered important assistance to the missionaries of the American Board at Honolulu, who had suffered from the ill treatment of the French naval commander on that station. From 1841 to 1843 he was on duty at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, where he succeeded in inducing many of the pensioners to give up their spirit rations, and take the temperance pledge. He was one of the first to introduce the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks in the navy; and during a cruise in the flag-ship Cumberland, as first lieutenant to Capt. Breese, he not only persuaded the crew to abandon the use of liquor, but personally engaged in their religious instruction, delivering every Sunday an extemporaneous sermon which more than 200 sailors habitually attended. After serving as executive officer at the navy yard in Charlestown, Mass., for about three years, in 1849 he was appointed to the command of the brig Perry, and ordered to join the squadron under Commodore Gregory on the African coast. For the next two and a half years, he was actively employed in the suppression of the slave trade, and in cooperation with the British squadron, in conformity with the Webster-Ashburton treaty, effected the capture and condemnation of several slaving vessels, completely driving the slave trade from the coast. The results of this cruise were presented to the public in an interesting volume entitled "Africa and the American Flag," published in New-York in 1852.

After serving on the Naval Retiring Board, he was appointed in 1856 to the command of the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, and ordered to proceed to the China station. He arrived at Canton just previous to the commencement of hostilities between the English and Chinese, and immediately took measures for protecting the property of American citizens. In the discharge of his duty, he was fired upon from the Canton forts, and receiving permission from Commodore Armstrong, [the commander of the squadron, proceeded to vindicate the honor of the American flag, and demanded an apology for the injury. Upon the refusal of the Chinese, he commenced an attack upon the forts, four in number, with the Portsmouth, supported by the Levant, and finally landing with a force of 280 sailors and marines, carried the largest and strongest works by storm. The remaining forts were successively attacked and at length captured, with a loss to the Chinese of 400 men, while the casualties on the side of the attacking party amounted to but little more than 40. The works were massive structures of granite, with walls seven feet thick, mounting 176 guns, and garrisoned by 500 men. But they could make only a slight resistance to the American 8-inch shell-gun of 63 hundred weight, which made a breach in the first fort through which the storming party could easily enter and take possession. The British and French fleets in the Canton River were witnesses of this exploit, and were loud their praises of the spirit and energy of the gallant American commander.

Returning to the United States in June, 1858, Commander Foote was appointed executive officer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and in July, 1861, was commissioned as captain. In the following September, he was appointed to succeed Commander Rodgers as flag officer of the flotilla fitting out against the Rebels in the Western waters. He devoted his personal attention to the completion of this work for the next few months, and on Feb. 6, 1862, attacked and took Fort Henry, without the aid of the land forces under Gen. Grant; captured the Rebel batteries at Fort Donelson on the 14th; took possession of and occupied Clarksville; and forced the Rebels to evacuate their boasted stronghold of Columbus. At the attack on Fort Henry, he was severely wounded in the ankle by a fragment of a 64-pound shot, and his ship, the St. Louis, was struck 61 times. Though compelled by his wound to move about on crutches, he proceeded down the Mississippi with his fleet, and commenced the siege of Island No. Ten. After the reduction of that place, he obtained leave of absence and returned to his home in New-Haven, early in the month of May, for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and the commission of rear-admiral, dating from July 16, 1862. As soon as he was partially able to engage in active service, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which office he filled with characteristic fidelity and zeal, until his recent orders to the command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in place of Rear-Admiral Du Pont.

Admiral Foote was a man of high moral principle, founded on strong and earnest religious convictions. In his enthusiastic devotion to the profession of arms, he never forgot his duties as a Christian. His courage was not merely an animal impulse, but the result of a profound faith in God and the human soul. Nothing could cause him to swerve from the path which was pointed out by conscience. The blood of the Puritan was in his veins; the fire of the Puritan was in his heart. His life was an illustration of the noblest ideas; his death was that of the Christian hero, although he met the last conqueror in the tranquillity of the domestic circle, and not amid the thunders of the battle-field, or the glare of the burning deck.

Women's Loyal League.

A public meeting of the Loyal League was held on Friday, June 26, at 3 p. m., at their room, No. 20 Cooper Institute. The number attending was not large, mostly ladies, yet very earnest and interested listeners. Mrs. Gale opened the meeting with prayer, after which Miss S. B. Anthony offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The probable expense of preparing, circulating, and presenting our petitions will amount to not less than one cent for each name; therefore,

Resolved, That we request those who circulate the petition to solicit of each person signing a contribution of one cent, and forward the same, with petition and signatures, to the Secretary, Susan B. Anthony, room No. 20 Cooper Institute, New-York.

Resolved, That the Central League in New-York will bestow their badge and membership as a gift upon each boy or girl under eighteen who shall collect and forward to them fifty or more names and as many cents.

Resolved, That the Central League will bestow a handsomely bound copy of each of the celebrated and recently published works of Augustin Cochin on Slavery and Emancipation on the person who shall collect and forward the largest number of signatures from any city of the Union having a population of twenty-five thousand or over, also on the person who shall collect the largest number of names in any of the States outside of said cities.

Resolved, That each lady to whom the pledge and petition blanks are inclosed be requested to bring them to the notice of the clergymen and teachers in her vicinity, with a request that they shall take some action in the matter.

Resolved, That such ladies are earnestly requested to organize Auxiliary Leagues in their towns and neighborhoods, for the purposes of correspondence with the Central League and of collecting and forwarding with facility names and money for the furtherance of the grand object in view; also, for holding meetings to discuss and elucidate the necessity of our demand for an act of Universal Emancipation.

Miss Anthony moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, for his most acceptable gift to the League of a silver ice-pitcher, waiters and glasses, which was also unanimously carried.

The meeting was then addressed by Lorenzo Sherwood, late of Texas, on the Theory of the Rebellion having arisen from opposition on the part of the South to free labor.

He was followed by Mrs. Stanton, in some earnest and appropriate remarks.

An elderly lady of 70 and upward, of the name of Mrs. Ginley, was unable, as she said, to refrain from expressing her hearty approbation of Mrs. Stanton's views.

The meeting was then adjourned until Friday, July 3, but was afterward ordered for Thursday, the 2d, at 3 p. m., in consequence of the 4th coming on Saturday.

A distribution of petition blanks and pamphlets then took place, after which the ladies separated.

Political.

MISSOURI.—Gov. Gamble has issued writs of election for the election of a Congressman from the VIIth District, vice John W. Noell, deceased. The election is to take place on Monday, Aug. 3.

The official returns from the Howard District for member of the State Convention to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Sterling Prise are as follows:

	Howard.	Randolph.	Charlton.	Total.
R. T. Prewett	507	294	185	986
C. A. Winslow	107	89	340	536
E. P. Graves	10	60	104	164

Prewitt over Winslow (Radical), 456; over Graves (Anti-Emancipationist), 822.

VERMONT.—The call for a Democratic State Convention, at Montpelier, on the 26th day of June next, is addressed to "all citizens who see in the restoration of the control of the General Government to the Democratic party the only hope of a restoration of the Union, of peace, and of liberty and law in this country.

Personal.

—*The Sing Sing Republican,* announcing the arrival of Col. D'Utassy at that place, says: "When he was assigned to a shop, he asked his keeper to allow him to go alone from the shop to the mess-room, remarking that he deemed it too degrading for him, having been a Colonel and an acting Brigadier General in the United States service, to march with common convicts. In answer, the keeper simply remarked, Captains, Colonels and Brigadiers are all alike here; all reduced to the ranks.' When he incidentally mentioned that he had had a university education, and was master of eleven different languages, the keeper replied: 'One language is all we have here; and we want very little of that.'"

—Peter Apple, of Oakland, Marion county, was lately recruited for the 11th Indiana, and took part in the attempt to storm one of the Vicksburg batteries. The Rebel fire was so destructive that our army recoiled. Apple, the "raw recruit," "didn't see" the backward movement and kept going ahead until he came right up to one of the Rebel guns, caught a gunner by the collar and brought him within our lines, saying: "Boys, why didn't you come on. Every fellow might have got one."

—An officer who has just arrived at Indianapolis from the Libby prison at Richmond, says that it is understood that Col. Streight and his officers are to be turned over to the Governor of Georgia, to be tried for stealing. The Governor of Indiana has called the Secretary of War's attention to this matter, and no more Rebel officers will be exchanged until these officers are released.

—A young lady named Brougher, who recently tore a butternut-pin from an American flag, at a school-house meeting in Jennings County, Indiana, was shot by a butternut rowdy near the same place a few days afterward. The shot took effect in her right leg. The rascal was afterward captured and lodged in jail.

—The Hon. Henry B. Payne, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, against Gov. Dennison, and was a delegate to the recent Copperhead Convention which nominated Vallandigham, has repudiated the action of the Convention, and will not support its action.

—Gerald Massey has been awarded an annual pension of £70 sterling by the English Government "in appreciation of his services as a lyric poet sprung from the people."

HELP FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Pickles for soldiers; also, furnished needle-books and armslings are earnestly requested by the Sanitary Committee. Armslings thus: A case made of pasteboard covered with chintz, and four tapes attached at equi-distance on each side, long enough to pass over the shoulder. These tapes enable the wearer to vary the hight and position of the arm, thus relieving the weariness. Women, work quick. Men, on with the pickles. No. 10 Cooper Union.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

CORRECTION.—We stated, on the second page, that Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Ky., is the son of the late "old Duke," Robert Wickliffe. We were mistaken. He is the brother of the "old Duke," whose son, we believe, is dead.

THE WEEK'S CAMPAIGN.

The commencement of Gen. Lee's Pennsylvania campaign may be dated from the arrival of Gen. Ewell at Chambersburg, at which place he established his headquarters on the 24th of June. Thence he advanced, not very rapidly, on Harrisburg, occupying Carlisle on Saturday, the 27th, and appearing in front of the defenses on the right bank of the Susquehanna on the morning of Sunday, the 28th. On the 30th, his forces fell back beyond Carlisle, Gen. Couch crossing the river immediately after the Rebel retreat. The only force except cavalry which is ever asserted to have composed this advance of Ewell, was the divisions of Rhodes and Johnson—considerably less than 20,000 men. The aggressive movement in this direction, therefore, was far from being formidable in force, and occupied just one week in its development and termination. Can it be supposed that the capture of Harrisburg was seriously meditated?

We have as yet no satisfactory account of the operations of the remainder of Lee's army during the week of Ewell's advance. Confused telegrams arriving from day to day have been sifted and commented on, but so far without certain results. It is known that York was occupied in force—the memorable poltroonery or treachery of its Burgess, David Small, early ascertained that fact. Wrightsville was also taken. It seems certain, however, that Gettysburg was held by a strong column of the enemy, at least for a few days. But, excepting cavalry, there is no account of the presence of any other Rebel infantry force than those above mentioned, anywhere beyond the limits of the Cumberland Valley. For anything that now appears, thirty thousand men may have been the authors of all the alarm that spread northward and eastward of the mountains during the days from the 24th to the 30th of June, inclusive. What was Lee doing with the rest of his troops?

It is difficult to believe that the column which captured York was pushed forward so far, and along a line which was imminently threatened with an attack in flank, unless it was very strongly supported, or unless Lee was strongly impressed with the belief that Gen. Hooker did not intend in any event to move so far northward as to uncover Baltimore and Washington. But as soon as Gen. Lee was informed of the removal of Gen. Hooker, his plans seem to have been suddenly and extensively modified. The troops at York were re-united at once with the main body, wherever that was. Gen. Ewell at the same moment was recalled from Harrisburg, and as if magically, the wily and cautious Rebel commander gathered his forces in a defensive position, summoned in his outlying detachments, resumed his communications, and concentrated in the Cumberland Valley the whole strength of his army. Simultaneously with the news of these movements, came the announcement of Gen. Meade's advance, the re-occupation of York, and the swift pursuit of the retiring Rebel columns by Pleasanton's Cavalry. Noting so far as possible the direction of the Rebel retrograde marches, we may assume that Lee has steadily kept at least one corps intact in the Valley during all his maneuvers elsewhere. He means, therefore, to fight his great battle where his retreat to the Shenandoah cannot be cut off, and his expeditions which have threatened different points on the Susquehanna, have consisted wholly or mainly of flying columns, and have devoted their energies to plundering the country of supplies rather than to serious strategic operations.

The news received yesterday is neither decisive nor especially significant. A cavalry fight between Pleasanton and the Rebels is reported at Hanover Junction—which probably means Hanover—with a victory on our side. An engagement at either place is a little singular, unless Gen. Meade has advanced in another direction than that which he was expected to take. The same telegram which announces the cavalry contest places Lee's army between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, and mysteriously intimates that a battle has probably been fought; stating also that heavy cannonading has been heard at Harrisburg in the direction of Carlisle, where there can scarcely be any forces of either side. Another day may bring news that shall be more precise and intelligible. We await it with confidence that Gen. Meade will be found to have moved with as much judgment as celerity, and to be in a position to force a decisive battle.

TO FOURTH-OF-JULY ORATORS.

Perhaps it is not too late to offer a word of humble but sincere suggestion to those gifted gentlemen who will address their fellow-creatures upon the approximate Fourth of July. Doubtless ere this, Demosthenes has his thunderbolts arranged, and Cicero has turned the prettiest of his periods, and the beautiful bulk of their productions is most rhetorically agglomerated. We do not object to all that millinery stuff about the pugnacity, sanguification, and decease of our male ancestors. Upon what day in all the round year can we properly brag in trope and bully in metaphor, if not upon the festive Fourth? Do not hesitate, therefore, gentlemen, to give your eagles an airing! Do not fear to treat the ears, long or short, of the company to even a poulterer's description of the proud bird. Let him soar and scream and spread his broad pinions—the dear old fowl! Say that, though moulting fearfully, he is yet good for another century—we honestly believe that you will say no more than the truth. But perpetual eagle is as bad as perpetual partridge. Our bird is a great bird, but does he not just now need a few pepper-corns of truth, by way of stimulating his sluggish gizzard? Our bird is a glorious bird, but the comfits of flattery are a poor physic after all. Our bird does not need Dr. Sweetlips with his little pill of sugar—Dr. Bolus, with an orb of bitter scammony and gamboge, is the Esculapius for our postal currency!

This year, two ways of writing a Fourth of July oration are open to the ingenious and aspiring. In the first place, if a man's prejudices or tastes lead him in that direction he may be denunciatory—of the Abolitionists, and eulogistic—of the Compromises! Fine things are yet to be said of the late Mr. Webster—he is not yet so obsolete but a hungry club may dine and wine in his honor, at the Revere House or other comfortable tavern. And do not the poor Abolitionists remain, still to be sneered at, assaulted, judiciously slandered, judicially libeled, cut up root and branch, morally, if not materially, lynched, brought to bar upon an indictment of fanaticism? We were happy—we are so miserable! Who has done this felonious thing? Who has severed the great Republic of all the ages, that stood so strong, and seemed to our fond eyes immortal? Say William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and you hit the nail of truth hard upon the head, and clench it at a single blow! Heap the burden of responsibility upon the shoulders of the nefarious conspirators—these mean, contemptible men of one poor, little, lonesome idea, with which, however, not to put too much stress upon consistency and logic, it must be allowed they have wrought wicked wonders. A powerful traitor Mr. Garrison must be, with his small, struggling weekly newspaper—or Mr. Phillips, with his twenty or thirty speeches and lectures per annum! If you do not believe that they have made all this bloody trouble, ask the next Copperhead you meet with a grin upon his face from ear to ear at Confederate invasions and victories. *He* knows. It was all the foul work of the fanatics! Therefore, Mr. Orator, smite rapidly and heavily these philosophical heads! Strike at these detractors who said that our bird was covered with vermin, and, by merely saying so, created in all regions of his plumage countless colonies of insects to feed upon his life! Spare not the hips, spare not the thighs, of these malignant magicians! If you do not credit that they have worked this weary wo, ask Dr. Lord; and, if you cannot believe Dr. Lord, ask a man of truth, like the Editor of *The Herald!*

There is another, and in some localities it may be a less popular way of making up a diagnosis for our sick bird. You start this nation in business by solemnly shouting through a trumpet to all the world that all men are born free and equal—you make no distinctions—you make no reservation in behalf of cuticular color—you do not qualify your statement by excluding the blood of Canaan from its benevolent theory—you put it forth in its naked simplicity, and the world hears you and rejoices! The poor, foolish world, cowering under its stripes and stiffened in its chains, hears you, and takes heart! Frenchmen hear you, and begin to cut off the heads of the Bourbons, or to pitch the leavings of that illustrious house over the frontier. Spanish colonies hear you, and send back hungry viceroys to Madrid, with their ears full of fleas. It is too good to be true—this political gospel—but it is too good to disbelieve. Mankind begins to make ready for a holiday, and monarchs hasten to pack the crown-jewels in their carpet-bags. The sunrise of the Millennium is at hand!

So far, so good. There is no saying that we might not have transmogrified the world into one entire and perfect Democracy, with Presidents and Senates and Houses of Representatives from pole to pole, if three or four millions of designing blacks, dwelling within our borders, had not managed most culpably to get themselves enslaved, and to perpetuate their bondage by indulgence in reprehensible facial angles and other physical perversities from cranium to tibia. Not content with being themselves degraded, they have insisted upon pulling us down to their level. Free institutions for all of us or free institutions for none of us—that seems to be the net purport and upshot of our little experiment. We have hardly proved ourselves great chemists. We thought that we could mix the acid and the alkali without an effervescence—but we cannot do it, as, with foolish faces, the candid now admit. We talked of the blessings of Freedom—we dilated upon them in our primers and in our epic poems, in our sermons and in our newspapers. All Yankeedom bawled, with tragic start and uplifted hand: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" Having thus educated a thinking people into a perfect passion for Freedom, into a deep and bitter hostility to all remnants of feudal servitude, you wonder that a thinking people take you at your welcome word. "All men are born free and equal"—there never was a sententious morsel so palatable to a nation as that has been to ours. We have roared it in chorus in public—we have whispered it to ourselves complacently in solitude—it has been the grand staple of our political thought and speculation. To make matters worse, we were just a little conscientious. We were not much to blame. We had so many ministers and churches and missionary societies, that in one way or another this confounded conscience got the better of us, in spite of our well-intentioned efforts to keep it tolerably under. Then Slavery not only touched our hearts, but it hurt our pride. Foreign aristocrats flung the "nigger" at us with impertinent freedom. Cautious men said: "Keep quiet!"—conservative men screamed: "Mum's the word!"—Congressmen whined: "Just wait until we have carried through our little bill!"—and honest citizens still felt, maugre dissension, that they must speak or die. They have spoken. Dumbness under such circumstances would not have been in the order of nature. Will not the Fourth of July orators, who know so well how to enlarge upon these humble hints, contrive to allude, somewhere between the battle of Bunker Hill and the siege of Yorktown, to what Congreve calls "the causation of causes?"

TENNESSEE.

A Rebel State Convention was held on the 17th ult. at Winchester, Franklin County, Tennessee (near the south line of the State), wherein "all *loyal* citizens of the State" present were invited to represent their several counties. The Hon. Robert L. Caruthers (formerly a Whig) was, on the third ballot, nominated for Governor. "King Harris" was not an aspirant, it being deemed politic to nominate a Whig. The following ticket was made up for Congress, to be voted for in a lump:

Joseph B. Heiskell,	E. A. Keeble,
William G. Swan,	James McCallom,
A. S. Colyer,	Thomas Menees,
John B. Murray,	J. D. C. Atkins,
Henry S. Foote,	John V. Wright,
D. M. Currin.	

The Nashville Union quaintly says:

"It was the original purpose of the leaders of the Convention to meet in the Capitol, but owing to some disagreement with Gen. Rosecrans about room-rent, board, etc., this place was abandoned."

THE FRENCH INVASION IN MEXICO

When the news reached us that Puebla, the greatest stronghold of the Mexicans, had capitulated, and that with it the finest Mexican army, numbering about one-half of all the available forces of the country, had surrendered, it was easy to foresee that the French would soon be in possession of the capital, and sufficiently powerful to organize a provisional government. It is true, the first accounts from the City of Mexico announced that another desperate attempt would be made to save the capital from falling into the hands of the French, and that troops were rapidly concentrated to this end. The Government, however, it now appears, soon abandoned this plan, and on May 31, just two weeks after the surrender of Puebla, evacuated the City of Mexico and moved to San Luis de Potosi, the capital of the State of the same name. The army which garrisoned the capital, and which was estimated at about 20,000 men, has been withdrawn to points round the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerrilla war. On the 5th of June, a French division under Gen. Bazaine, occupied the main entrance to the city, and on the 8th of June the whole French army was to enter it.

Of still greater importance than the occupation of the capital of Mexico, is the rally of a large native party in favor of the French protectorate. Hitherto it had been doubtful to what extent the Church party would be willing to associate with the French for the overthrow of the lawful government. Some of the leading men, as the ex-Dictator Santa Anna, and General Zuloaga, were reported to sympathize warmly with the war against the invaders. All the Bishops, on the contrary, many of whom had been exiled from the country by President Juarez, were supposed to use their entire influence for the overthrow of the Government. Immediately after the evacuation of the city of Mexico by Juarez, the principal leaders of the Church party held a meeting, in which they resolved to offer their allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon. No less than three newspapers were at once started, to support the policy of the French, and one of these papers even demanded the entire extirpation of the democratic element, and the abandonment of the principle of popular sovereignty. If, as is probable, the whole Church party should adhere to these resolutions, it will of course become impossible for President Juarez to continue even a guerrilla war for any considerable length of time, and we must look for a speedy occupation by the French of the whole country.

The French rule in Mexico may therefore be said to have fairly commenced. In order to facilitate commercial intercourse with foreign countries, the duties on all imports to that part of the country which is under French rule has been reduced by one-half. An expedition is on the way to take possession of the mines in the Province of Sonora. The commencement of interior improvements is shortly expected. As the majority of the Church party intensely hate democratic institutions, and as Louis Napoleon is compelled to lean on them for support, it is certain that the present Constitution of Mexico will be greatly changed.

THE INVASION OF THE NORTH

Progress of the Rebels in Pennsylvania—They Appear near Harrisburg—York Occupied—Levies made upon the People—The Army of the Potomac on the March—They Attack the Rebels at various Points—Hasty Retreat and Concentration of Lee's Forces—A Great Battle Probable.

[We continue from our last WEEKLY TRIBUNE the Facts and Rumors concerning the Invasion of the North by Gen. Lee's Rebel army. It is, of course, impossible to verify a tithe of the statements made, but we have endeavored to weed out the more absurd statements and give only those that have at least a possibility of probability. *Ed. Trib.*]

STATEMENTS OF THURSDAY.

Harrisburg telegraphs at midnight that the Rebels were within 25 miles of that place. "The enemy's column halted about dusk about eight miles the other side of Carlisle and went into camp. The authorities are in telegraphic communication with Greyson's Station, two miles from the Rebel pickets. Their line to-night is very strong. Gen. Knipe may give the enemy battle at Carlisle, or can fall back to the Susquehanna. A battle will undoubtedly be fought or the place evacuated before to-morrow night. Gen. Couch has thrown a strong column in the neighborhood of Gettysburg on the enemy's right flank. This, in connection with certain movements by the Army of the Potomac in their rear, will make it a dangerous experiment for them to attempt to hold the line of the Susquehanna. Numerous arrests have been made to-day on the south side of the river of parties suspected of being Rebel spies and guerrillas, but on the cases being investigated, most of them proved refugees. The clerks and other attachés of the State capital to-day organized themselves into a company for the defense of the city. The works on the opposite side of the river have been completed, and guns have been mounted. The Philadelphia Grey Reserves, 1,100 strong, are still here, but refuse to be mustered in. Their conduct is severely commented on by the other troops. Gen. Andrew Porter arrived here to-day, and tendered his services to the authorities. Everything is quiet in the neighborhood of Gettysburg and Hanover Junction. Great activity is being displayed in that quarter to prevent any demonstration on the line of the Northern Central Railroad. A Rebel operator at 10 o'clock to-night attached the wires at McConnellsburg, and opened communication with Pittsburg. He told a long story about Jenkins, and what he intended doing. No reliance is placed in it. It is known here to a certainty that 20 regiments of Rebel infantry passed through Chambersburg to-day. They were moving in this direction, and are undoubtedly Gen. Ewell's corps."

Baltimore then tried her hand thus: "Later and trustworthy accounts from Frederick are that there are no Rebels near there, and that the force in the Valley beyond South Mountain has made no movement in this direction. There are no regiments east of Boonsboro, which is four miles west of South Mountain. Information at headquarters to-night goes to confirm the previous accounts of a very heavy Rebel force being in the Valley west of Boonsboro. They were moving northward, but it is not ascertained whether they were taking the Chambersburg road, or the road leading toward Gettysburg. The artillery accompanying the body of Rebels is said to number sixty-six pieces. Some of the students of St. James's College, near Hagerstown, arrived here this evening, who passed through the Rebel lines yesterday. The accounts given by them agree as to the force being large, and as to the number of cannon. One student estimated the column he saw at 8,000 strong."

The Philadelphia Inquirer had statements that Imboden's force was at Hancock, and McConnellsburg was occupied by Rebel cavalry on Wednesday evening. Also, that "Lee and Longstreet were both at Winchester on Friday last with 100,000 men. They intended to cross the Potomac in two days. Large Rebel trains, wagons, provisions, tents, &c., were moving North through Hagerstown, Martinsburg and Boonsboro on Sunday last. Gen. Rhodes's Rebel division, 10,000 strong, left Hagerstown on Tuesday for Chambersburg. Gen. Johnson's Rebel division, 12,000 strong, with 13 pieces of artillery, crossed at Shepherdstown on Sunday. One half of this force was at Boonsboro on Monday, and left on Tuesday for the North. The other half went to Williamsport. The aqueduct at Williamsport has been blown up by the Rebels, and the bridges over Black Creek, Sleepy Creek, Sir John's Run, Green Spring Run and South Branch have been destroyed. One span of the North Branch Bridge has also been destroyed."

Yesterday morning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had notice from Carlisle that the Rebels began to move at 10 o'clock, and were only eight miles off. Business in Philadelphia was partially suspended; no freight was forwarded by the railroad company. A Harrisburg dispatch reported Jenkins to be at McConnellsburg, and that the Rebels had ten regiments, with artillery and cavalry, on South Mountain, beyond Gettysburg.

An afternoon dispatch from Harrisburg said: "During the whole of last night, and up to the present time, long trains of wagons, laden with goods and household furniture, have entered the city. The farmers are flocking in with their horses, also any number of contrabands, of all ages and sexes. There are about six hundred contrabands between here and Carlisle on the way. Many merchants are packing up their goods ready for shipment. The matter of declaring martial law is under consideration, to prevent all the able-bodied men from leaving the city. This is considered as the only mode of compelling hundreds of persons, whose only desire is to make money out of the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures, to remain and defend the city. The Rebel column was slowly advancing this morning on Carlisle."

As a specimen of the wild reports about Lees' intentions, the following from Baltimore will suffice: "Gen. Lee is said to have passed through Winchester on Friday. The entire Rebel army was then in motion, claiming to be 100,000 strong. Ewell was at Hagerstown on Monday, and his corps marched on Tuesday for Pennsylvania. Longstreet's forces were about crossing the Potomac, and were to be on this side by Wednesday. The Rebel programme, according to the representations of a traitorous sympathizer just from Western Maryland, is that Hill's forces are to occupy Gen. Hooker's attention until the main body of the Rebel army were well on the way; that the Rebel army would then move rapidly north, having in the mean while supplied themselves with fresh horses from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Rebels expected to capture Harrisburg almost without opposition, and move at once on Philadelphia. All the Rebel officers have becomingly uniformed and equipped, and their advance forces made to present a very fine appearance. Ewell told his men to pay liberally for everything, and that although the people might turn up their noses at Rebel money now, they would soon be glad to get it."

One other remarkable rumor is worth preserving, and that is: "Twenty thousand of Bragg's army are at Richmond doing garrison duty. Gen. Lee has his whole army, 125,000, in the immediate vicinity of the Potomac. Bragg is to take care of Richmond, while Lee takes care of Washington. Richmond was re-enforced on the 19th inst."

A Washington paper published an extra on Thursday as follows: "A gentleman arrived here this morning who left Hagerstown at 6 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning. He saw Ewell's forces, composing the left wing of Lee's army, pass through that place. The head of the column entered Hagerstown on Tuesday morning, and moved directly through to Pennsylvania. The rear of the column, understood to belong to Ewell, did not pass through the place until that night. This force was estimated to be from 20,000 to 25,000 strong. The troops did very little damage beside seizing all the horses they could find. Our informant says when he left Hagerstown yesterday morning, it was understood that Longstreet, in command of the right wing of Lee's army, was then crossing the Potomac below Williamsport. The main body of A. P. Hill's forces, comprising the center of Lee's army was understood yesterday to be somewhere between Winchester and Martinsburg, moving toward the river. To-day we have no doubt, from all the information we have gathered, that the whole of Ewell's column is in Pennsylvania, not far from Chambersburg. The gentlemen who saw Ewell's troops say they had with them a very large number of wagons. From this fact they intend to gather all the supplies they can find."

The fugacious telegrapher at McConnellsburg stopped at a tavern 14 miles from that suddenly famous village and told us that "The Rebels in force entered McConnellsburg last night at 8 o'clock. The telegraph operator, after a perilous journey through the mountains, reached this place and established an office. The Rebel advance was met by the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a brisk skirmishing ensued. The 12th was finally compelled to retreat before the superior numbers, with a loss of three wounded. A regiment of militia, under Col. Zink, fell back at the advance of the enemy, but an independent company, under Capt. Wallace, took its position in the mountains, bushwhacking the Rebels with great success. Numbers of Rebels are known to have been killed, but the extent of the loss is unknown. Fears are entertained for the safety of Capt. Wallace and his company. As he has not made his appearance, it is believed he has retreated to the other side of the mountain."

Our own special advices from Washington, Thursday night, say: "The weight of evidence seems to show that the Rebels are moving in force across the Potomac, and have already a large body of troops on this side, in Maryland and Pennsylvania. But accounts differ widely as to the numbers of the enemy and the positions at which he is posted. It is presumable that the Government is more accurately informed on the subject than the public, and that precautions are taking to checkmate the designs of the Rebels. Prominent Pennsylvanians believe that the "column" marching upon Harrisburg is at least 25,000 strong, composed of all arms of the service, and is attended by an immense train of empty wagons, as if with a purpose to take and carry South large supplies. It is reported by a person regarded as trustworthy, who came from Hagerstown to-day, that sixty thousand Rebels passed through there yesterday, and that so far as could be gleaned from what they said, their destination was Harrisburg. The evening papers of Washington differ widely as regards the force of the enemy. *The Republican* states, on the authority of a gentleman from Hagerstown, that Ewell, with twenty or twenty-five thousand troops, composing the left wing of Lee's army, went through that place on Tuesday and Wednesday, into Pennsylvania, the soldiers doing no damage, except taking every horse they could lay hands upon; that Longstreet, with his right wing, was coming yesterday below Winchester, and that A. P. Hill's Corps, the center of Lee's army, was between Winchester and Martinsburg, moving toward the river. *The Star*, on the other hand, thinks that the number of troops in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in the Shenandoah Valley, are greatly exaggerated."

The latest advices from Carlisle state that the Telegraph Company's operator left there this morning, but the military operator is still there maintaining communication. The Rebels are within four miles in force. Their encampment is in view of the city. Our troops were drawn up in line of battle nearly all day, expecting an attack. Gen. Knipe is said to be throwing up intrenchments there.

It is reported through various channels that Gen. Lee and his staff crossed the Potomac yesterday. There are various rumors in connection with Rebel movements, but not sufficiently definite to be worth repeating. In regard to our own movements, it is sufficient to say our authorities are not idle.

STATEMENTS OF FRIDAY.

Washington tells us that there is no longer any doubt that a great battle will be fought in Maryland or Pennsylvania. One corps of the Rebel army is north of the Potomac, and others are moving that way. Our own authorities are acting as if they knew such to be the case. The story that Bragg has sent 20,000 men to hold Richmond, set afloat in New-York, is not believed in Washington. *The Star* urges an immediate conscription of all persons in the District of Columbia capable of bearing arms.

Philadelphia says that Gov. Curtin has information from McConnellsburg, that the Rebels had driven Gen. Milroy off after a severe skirmish, and occupied the place. Milroy was preparing to eject them; he had a small force only, but of veteran troops—they numbered about 5,000. The same informant represents that the excitement at Pittsburgh is unabated, and organization is the sole business all over the Department of the Monongahela.

Harrisburg was the seat of Rumor to-day. Refugees were pouring in from the Valley. Gen. Knipe evacuated Carlisle last night; he reports the enemy advancing 10,000 strong. The Rebel Gen. Ewell's "order" upon reaching Chambersburg is published. Its main point is the stopping of the sale of liquor. To-day the Rebels occupied Gettysburg with ten regiments of Infantry of Gen. Early's division. The Rebs. also hold all the passes of South Mountain. The hegira of horses, women, dogs, and men continued. If heaven were on the east bank of the Susquehanna, and ferriage free, the rush could hardly be greater. Those who have seen the invaders say the officers are in new uniforms, doubtless sent to Hagerstown by Copperhead friends. The Rebels are only four miles from Carlisle, but have made no effort to occupy the town. It has rained all day, and the rivers are rising.

To-day Gov. Curtin issued a stirring proclamation, in which he says: "It can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress. The calls already made for volunteer militia, in the exigency, have not been met as fully as the crisis requires. I therefore now issue this, my proclamation, calling for 60,000 men to come promptly forward to defend the State. They will be mustered into the service of the State for a period of sixty days, but will be required to serve only for so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and the honor of our State may require. I will not insult you with inflammatory appeals. A people who want the heart to defend their soil, their families and their firesides, are not worthy to be accounted men. Heed not the counsels of evil-disposed persons, if such there be, in your midst. Show yourselves what you are—a free, loyal, spirited, brave, vigorous race. Do not undergo the disgrace of leaving your defense mainly to the citizens of other States. In defending the soil of Pennsylvania we are contributing to the support of our National Government, and vindicating our fidelity to the National cause."

STATEMENTS OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Baltimore tells us that all the Rebel army is in Pennsylvania, and Lee himself passed north from Hagerstown yesterday.

The Rebels left McConnellsburg at 9 a. m., going in the direction of Chambersburg. They were 5,000 strong, under Stuart. Some of Imboden's cavalry had made a destructive raid in that region, respecting no kind of property, but plundering and destroying as they went.

A dispatch from Hanover speaks of some little skirmishing near Gettysburg on Friday, our troops falling back toward York. All the rolling stock of the Gettysburg and Hanover Railroad had been saved. A few cars belonging to the Northern and Central roads were destroyed. The editor of *The Gettysburg Star* was captured.

Orders for the enrollment of the militia have been issued; Philadelphia is to furnish 8,000. The grand Union League demonstration on the 4th of July is postponed.

In the skirmish near Gettysburg we lost 40 men, all taken prisoners. One of our scouts was killed. The Curtin Troop lost seven men.

Harrisburg was, of course, full of rumors, the chief of which were these: Carlisle was occupied by the Rebels at 10 o'clock this morning; at noon they were three miles beyond, toward Harrisburg, and advancing, our cavalry gradually retiring. The Rebel pickets form a line from Carlisle to Gettysburg. Government archives are now being packed up for shipment away from Harrisburg. The river is rising. Excitement is not very great; the main fear is that the railroads and bridges over the Susquehanna will be destroyed.

About noon to-day (Saturday), the Rebel column under Early reached the Northern Central Railroad; they had cut the telegraph between York and Hanover Junction. At 6 p. m. the column that passed through Carlisle on the road toward Harrisburg, had got as far as Kingston, only 13 miles from the capital. Thus far, none of the invading forces had met with opposition worthy of the name.

At 11 o'clock Saturday evening, Harrisburg telegraphed that "the Rebels occupied York at 5 o'clock this morning, no resistance being made. Our forces are safe." There was a skirmish in the afternoon at Sterrett's Gap, 18 miles from Harrisburg, in which we had four men killed. Excitement in Harrisburg was intense, but there was good feeling and all were trying to do their best; troops coming in rapidly. Arms were freely given out to such as promised to use them. At midnight it was reported that the Rebels who skirmished at Sterrett's Gap had arrived at the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, threatening the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. At 10 p. m., the telegraph at Kingston was abandoned, the operators coming back to Mechanicsburg, only a few miles west of Harrisburg.

Sunday was an exciting day, and the papers of Harrisburg seemed almost a matter of course. Philadelphia was boiling over with fever, and every body began to "get up a regiment." From Morristown, Scranton, and other places came encouraging reports of success in raising men. Banks, incorporated companies, and rich men were taking hold in earnest. At 9 a. m. the Rebels demanded the surrender of Mechanicsburg (the nearest village to Harrisburg toward Carlisle). It was at once surrendered, our forces retiring in order. Down went the Stars and Stripes, and up went the pirate ensign almost within sight of Pennsylvania's capital. The enemy at once began to steal horses and confiscate Government property. Not much, however, had been left in the place.

Up to this time Harrisburg had been pretty quiet, though all departing trains were crowded with fugitives. It was reported that the United States barracks at Carlisle had been burned. Several bridges on the Baltimore Railroad had been destroyed. In the afternoon, a fight took place at Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia. The troops which were guarding the Northern Central Railroad retreated to Columbia bridge on the approach of the enemy and all crossed to the east of the river except Col. Frick's regiment, who remained at Wrightsville to guard the bridge. The Rebels attacked him in heavy force, and in order to save his men, he was forced to cross to Columbia. The magnificent bridge was then burned to prevent the Rebels from crossing. It was told in Harrisburg that the Rebels had an immense pontoon train at Bainbridge, 12 miles from Columbia. The Rebels who come from Sterrett's Gap to the mouth of the Juniata to-day returned to the Gap without injuring the railroad. Harrisburg says: "Troops under the new call are rapidly arriving. Two companies of colored troops, composed of citizens of this place, were armed to-day and sent across the river. Col. Jennings's regiment, which had the skirmish at Gettysburg, arrived here to-day. We lost about 200 men in prisoners and stragglers. The officers were sent to Richmond, and the men paroled. Some of the latter have arrived here."

Lancaster was intensely excited by the occupation of York and the burning of the Columbia bridge. The roads swarmed with refugees from York County, driving their cattle and carrying their most valuable goods. On Sunday morning Lancaster raised one full regiment and promised another next day. Among the skirmishes reported by way of Lancaster are these: "Two rebel companies of cavalry attacked four companies of the 20th Pennsylvania Regiment last night, below York, but were driven off badly whipped. Our loss was insignificant. Col. Thomas's Custom-House Regiment, guarding the Northern Central Railroad, has had several brisk skirmishes with the enemy at the several bridges. His companies retreated across the Susquehanna at different points with little loss. The Rebel cavalry attempted to ford the river at Bainbridge, but were repulsed by three companies of Col. Thomas's regiment."

Our Sunday telegrams from Harrisburg were very exciting, viz: "*First.*—The enemy is within four miles of our works, advancing. The firing of the artillery is distinctly heard. The troops are all in position, awaiting the attack. The authorities feel confident of their ability to repulse the Rebels. A battle will probably take place before night. The Pennsylvania Railroad, so far, is safe. The battle is now going on. *Second.*—A conflict is now going on in this vicinity, and the cannonading can be heard here. No particulars have yet been received. *Third.*—The Rebels are within three miles, and are throwing shells. Our troops are within the intrenchments, and will make a bold stand."

And yet there was no battle on Monday.

STATEMENTS OF MONDAY.

In Philadelphia, business was suspended; receipts of produce by the railroad ceased; no meeting of the brokers; stocks down five per cent. The Corn Exchange raised five companies in a few hours; the coal-dealers met and resolved to close their offices till the crisis passed; the merchants resolved to raise a million of dollars. Wild stories were afloat everywhere.

A letter from Frederick, dated Sunday, says: "The average strength of the three corps—Ewell's, Longstreet's, and Hill's—is estimated at about 25,000 men each, or 75,000 in all. This estimate was made by gentlemen who deliberately counted them as they passed, and averaged the number passing in an hour's time, upon which they formed their opinion of the aggregate strength. Others, with equal opportunities of observation, estimate the aggregate number of each corps at 20,000, or 60,000 for the whole."

About noon, instead of the great battle of Harrisburg, which almost everybody feared would come, it was given out that the enemy were rather going backward, having retired from the line of the Northern Central Road opposite Columbia; all was quiet there.

Our Lancaster correspondent says: "The news of Gen. Hooker's resignation added greatly to the prevailing excitement. As evidence old Lancaster is thoroughly aroused, Ex-President Buchanan was seen rushing excitedly through the streets this morning with a big tin box in hand. Hon. Thad. Stevens has just learned that the Rebels have destroyed his extensive iron mills near Gettysburg, and stolen all his teams. His loss is over $100,000, including nearly the whole of his fortune. *The Lancaster Express* and *Examiner* have both suspended publication, to allow the men to enlist. Business is suspended. Many merchants are removing their goods."

Not much idea can be got from the dispatches of the actual movements of the Rebels. They evacuated Wrightsville at 10 a. m., moving toward York. At York they demanded of the town authorities the following contributions: $100,000 in United States Treasury Notes, 200 bbls. of flour, 40,000 pounds of fresh beef, 30,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 pairs of stockings and 1,000 coats and caps, beside various other articles, amounting in value to not less than $150,000. The delivery of the money and these stores was required at noon of Monday, or in case of failure, the Rebels would help themselves, and the people were notified that they must take the consequences.

At Harrisburg information was received by the authorities which they consider perfectly trustworthy, that 37,000 Rebel troops had passed through Chambersburg up to Saturday, together with 34 pieces of artillery. Gen. Lee was at Chambersburg with his staff on Saturday. The Rebels have remained apparently inactive in our front up to the present time.

Baltimore sends the information that Rebels appeared at an early hour four miles beyond [illegible]ville, and tore up the track. About 11 o'clock another small force of Rebels appeared at [illegible]ville, thirty-one miles from Baltimore, and destroyed the railroad track. On the Northern Central road thus far six bridges have been burned between Goldsborough and York, a distance of ... miles.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning Gen. Lee, in company with Gens. Longstreet and A. P. Hill, with their staffs and escorts left Chambersburg

taking the Baltimore Pike, in the direction of Gettysburg. When the refugees left, Gen. Hill's corps were passing through the town, taking the road Gen. Lee went out on.

Monday night's latest from Harrisburg says: As the sun goes down in the west it leaves within this fort, and within and around Harrisburg, an anxious, wondering, guessing, partially fearful and somewhat excited population. The enemy holds a position almost describing an arc of a circle. The extremes rest on two main roads, cross the railroads, and extend through wheat and corn fields and some small woods. He has pickets out in all valuable positions, and has artillery commanding and intended to sweep the roads and protect his front and flank. We expect a fight to-morrow, more or less general or serious in its character. If we do not have a fight to-morrow, both common public and general military authorities will be disappointed. After an hour's skirmish this afternoon, in which artillery was used on the enemy's side, our men fell back to a position this side of the toll-gate. I cannot learn that any one was killed. A few were wounded and some horses suffered.

STATEMENTS OF TUESDAY.

Our Lancaster dispatch reports that "the Rebels have fallen back ten miles from Harrisburg. Gen. Couch and staff have crossed the Susquehanna, and occupy the south bank of the river. Gen. Meade occupies Hanover and York to-night, cutting the Rebel lines in two. The Rebels are rapidly concentrating in the interior. Gen. Pleasanton makes great havoc on the rear of the enemy's trains. The great battle is thought to be imminent. The Rebels must fight on Meade's ground, or disastrously retreat. Large numbers of troops are constantly arriving at Harrisburg. All business is still suspended. Citizens now exult. A female spy in male attire was captured taking drawings of the Harrisburg fortifications, and sent to Philadelphia with 80 Rebel deserters and prisoners."

Harrisburg also reported that the Rebels were falling back. It was evident that the Army of the Potomac had been heard from, at least by the Rebels.

Later in the evening came the news that the entire Rebel force of 9,000, with forty guns, had left Carlisle, and were hurrying on to Gettysburg. A rumor came from Reading that Gen. Pleasanton had captured a train four miles long.

Our less important dispatches, received on Tuesday, say that six Rebel spies were taken at Pottsville and three at Reading. Harrisburg was quiet all day. On the day previous 400 cavalry belonging to Col. Pierce's command, late Milroy's, had a fight with Imboden's cavalry at McConnellsburg, defeating them and driving them through the town. The Rebels had three killed; on our side two men were wounded; we took 33 Rebel prisoners. It was thought at Harrisburg that "Gen. Lee is now concentrating his army in the valley between Sharpsburg and Chambersburg, evidently anticipating an attack from the Army of the Potomac." Concerning Rebel good behavior one dispatch says: "Yesterday there arrived at Carlisle 100 prisoners which the Rebels captured at Gettysburg. They were robbed of their boots, shoes, and all valuables; after which they left to go home bare-footed as best they could. The Rebel officers stated that they did not design to burn the barracks, as they intended to return. But at 8 o'clock in the afternoon a loud explosion was heard in that direction, and it is believed that they were blown up. Private property was generally respected, but shoe and drug stores were cleaned out. Some paid for goods in greenbacks, and a few in gold and silver."

STATEMENTS OF WEDNESDAY.

There were vague rumors of a great battle whispered about all day, but nothing absolutely confirmatory came to us at the time of this writing. The last dispatch on Tuesday night said:

The enemy have retired toward Mechanicsburg. Gen. Knipe closely followed them. Early this morning a commotion was visible among the Rebels at Carlisle; they were running in all directions, and preparing to leave, as if some disaster had happened in their rear. It is known that they lost a number of wagons and stores to-day. Gen. Knipe reports within one hour past that the enemy left Carlisle, and now are east of that point, except a few stragglers. It is supposed that Lee is drawing in his lines and concentrating on Chambersburg. Our forces over the river will remain in the vicinity of the fortifications and await developments.

A dispatch from Harrisburg of Tuesday evening says: "A skirmish took place at 6 o'clock this afternoon, near Mechanicsburg, between our advance and some Rebel cavalry, who had two pieces of artillery. We had four guns. The firing was kept up quite briskly for some time, when the Rebels were forced to leave. The Rebels had 10 killed. Our loss was a Lieutenant and one man wounded. The new troops behaved well. The Governor to-night received a dispatch from Gen. Nagles, stating that the following regiments, whose term is about expiring, having received the consent of the War Department, tender their services for the defense of Pennsylvania so long as there is an armed Rebel this side of the Potomac, viz: the 158th, 168th, 171st, and 175th Regiments from Pennsylvania, and the 8th, 46th, and 51st Regiments from Massachusetts. They have been accepted. Fresh troops are pouring in to-night by thousands."

Our earliest advices from Harrisburg yesterday (Wednesday) reported everything quiet; no news from any quarter; Gov. Curtin was going to Philadelphia to stir up the lukewarm citizens. A dispatch from Lancaster says: "Signal rockets were seen and firing was heard last night at Columbia in the direction of Gettysburg, and continuing till 3 o'clock this morning at times. The cannonading was rapid and heavy. The Union troops occupy York in force."

In the evening we learned that a battle took place on Tuesday afternoon at Hanover Junction between Pleasanton and the Rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon. The result was that the enemy lost 400 killed, wounded, and prisoners, beside six pieces of artillery. Our loss is reported at 200. It is believed that the main body of Lee's army is between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. The indications are that a battle has been fought to-day between Lee and Meade, but to what extent and with what result is unknown, nor is it likely to be known to-night. Heavy firing has been heard here the whole evening in the direction of Carlisle. It is a long way off, and at times very rapid.

From Washington we received this: "Official advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a portion of our cavalry, under Gen. Kilpatrick, had a handsome fight yesterday with the enemy's cavalry at Hanover. We captured a battle-flag, a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, and 45 privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed."

The vicinity of Washington is clear of Rebels. A scouting of ten miles on Wednesday failed to discover a single Rebel soldier. All was quiet at the Capital.

The Very Latest Dispatches.

LANCASTER, Pa., Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

There is nothing new here. Col. Franklin has communication with our forces at McCall's Ferry and Peach Bottom by a line of couriers.

The last message received, at 10 o'clock, to-night, says nothing has been seen of the Rebels in that vicinity.

There is a vague rumor that the Rebels are again at York, but it is not trustworthy.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

A Harrisburg special to *The Press* says a strong force under Gen Knipe was marched up the Valley to-day toward Carlisle. A supply train was also sent out, which encountered the Rebels, and withdrew to Harrisburg.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Carlisle. No doubt a considerable engagement is going on. The fight is probably near Mechanicsburg. The danger is not over yet.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Change of Commanders—Active Operations in Progress.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

FREDERICK, June 28, 1863.

Gen. Hooker having been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, leaves here this evening at six o'clock, with his staff. Gen. Meade, of the Fifth Corps, is in command.

GEN. HOOKER'S FAREWELL.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FREDERICK, Md., June 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 65.—In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major-Gen. George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well-fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

S. F. BARSTOW, Acting Adjutant-General.

GEN. MEADE'S ADDRESS ON TAKING COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 66.—By direction of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unsolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Army in Motion.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, June 27, 1863.

The Army of the Potomac is in motion, and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore. The heavy rains have made the roads so bad that the movements are necessarily slow. T. B.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

The entire Army of the Potomac is now on the north side of the Potomac. The respective positions of the various corps it would not be proper to indicate. A portion of our cavalry is operating in the advance, and the remainder in the Rebel rear.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The American says: We are gratified to be able to announce that the Army of the Potomac is in rapid and successful motion under its new Commander, Maj.-Gen. Meade. The character of this movement is such as will satisfy the country of the vigor, skill and good judgment of the new Commander. We feel that we ought not to explain this grand movement in its present stage, but we assure our readers that it will give great satisfaction. We are not at liberty to give the precise present position of the Army, but that both railroad and telegraphic communication was resumed this morning with Frederick and Harper's Ferry, and the Rebel raiders who occupied Montgomery County yesterday and Sunday, found it necessary yesterday afternoon to make a rapid move from these localities. They also disappeared from Marriottsville and Sykesville, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and there was no enemy last night between the Frederick Road and the Potomac. Gen. Meade, so soon as he took command of the army, issued orders for a general movement, and in a few hours relieved both Baltimore and Washington of all present fear of Rebel invasion. We apprehend there is not a Rebel in arms within thirty miles of Baltimore, and none on this side of the Potomac within a similar distance of Washington.

Rebels Around Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

One mile this side of Rockville, to-day, a train of 150 wagons and about a dozen ambulances, with 900 mules, bound for Frederick, in charge of Capt. Page and A. J. Baily, wagon-master, was captured by about 300 Rebel cavalry. The wagon-master and five others were closely pursued some distance and frequently fired at. They report that the wagons were immediately burned by the Rebels, and the mules carried off. A cavalry force started in search of the intruders this afternoon. Capt. Page has not been seen since the attack, and it is thought he was taken prisoner.

A large number of Rebel cavalry, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, yesterday made a dash into Annandale, capturing several sutlers who were in the vicinity, and burning a number of hospital stores, sutlers' wagons, etc. All the papers found in the neighborhood were gathered up and burned. The sutlers' goods were taken off. Some dozen parties connected with the commissary department, among them Mr. Lee, of Alexandria, who were out reconnoitering, were also made prisoners. Lieut. Dagwell, with about a dozen men, in charge of some Rebel prisoners, were also captured, and Dagwell shot in the neck. Most of the Rebels had our blue pants, and many of them were mounted on horses marked U. S. The whole number captured by them amount to about forty. Mr. S. Zetzor, army purveyor, was captured and paroled by Gen. Lee.

Operations of the Rebels in Maryland and Elsewhere Around Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29, 1863.

It is said that 150 colored men were captured by the Rebel cavalry at Edwards's Ferry yesterday, together with 15 barges loaded with Government stores. The barges were burned with most of their valuable contents, consisting of rations of all kinds. Reports generally agree that 100 negroes were captured with the large train of wagons and mules near Rockville on Sunday. A gentleman in that vicinity had 13 horses stolen from his stable.

A large drove of very fine beef cattle grazing not far from Mechanicsville, in the same county (Montgomery), was secured through the vigilance of Col. Beckwith, and at wonderful speed driven into Washington this morning by a circuitous route.

Two of our citizens, visiting their farms near Drainesville, have returned hither minus their carriage and horses, which were confiscated by the Rebels. They represent that the enemy consisted of nearly 4,000 men, with 15 pieces of artillery under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. They crossed the Potomac at Muddy Branch, taking with them a number of prisoners. All the horses and forage about Drainesville were seized by the Rebels.

The enemy's cavalry made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery County yesterday and this morning, seizing all the finest horses, to take the place of their jaded animals. Some few of them showed themselves as near Washington as Silver Spring, five miles from the city, but did not remain long.

The raiders this morning stopped the stage which connects with the railroad at Laurel, taking out the horses, but not otherwise interfering with the driver and passengers. Sandy Spring, 14 miles from Laurel was also robbed of similar quadrupeds.

A gentleman just returned from Virginia, 8 miles beyond Long Bridge, reports the Rebels also engaged in horse stealing in that vicinity.

A farmer, living several miles beyond the eastern branch of the Potomac, was on Saturday visited by some Rebel officers, who particularly inquired as to the location and strength of the fortifications in the neighborhood.

Stuart's Raid around Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Stuart's cavalry, after making nearly the entire circuit of Washington, capturing wagons, stores, and men, almost within range of the forts, dealing a harmless blow at the Baltimore and Ohio road, between Frederick and Baltimore, and startling the Monumental City out of sleep at midnight, have by this time, it is believed, joined Gen. Lee's forces in Pennsylvania.

The Rebel force which performed this daring exploit does not seem to have attempted to touch the railroad which forms the line of communication between Baltimore and Washington, although they were within easy striking distance.

Residents in the vicinity say that twelve Rebel cavalrymen dined in a house in Beltsville, which is about twelve miles from this city, on the railroad to Baltimore, but they were in too great a hurry to stop long enough to do any damage.

The Rebels, in their recent raid at Rockville, Md., captured Chief Justice Bowie, and after marching him on foot for six miles allowed him to return to his family. They also arrested Postmaster Bailey, Provost-Marshal Moulden, the U. S. enrolling officers, and examining surgeon. Stuart commanded the Rebels in person, and was introduced to several of the Rebel sympathizers in Rockville. The Rebels took every horse within four miles of Rockville, whether the owner was Unionist or traitor.

Many of the worst Secessionists complain that they were treated worse than Union families, every horse and cow having been driven off. In only one instance the Rebels paid, namely: $125 in Confederate money for a horse. Stuart afterward returned a horse to a widow lady who proved that she was a Secessionist herself, and had a son in the Rebel army. The Rebels captured Major Duane and Capt. Mickling of the U. S. Engineers. 1,000 cattle belonging to the Government were within a half mile of the Rebels but escaped unnoticed and were driven back to Washington. An officer who was captured by Stuart at Rockville, there paroled and now returned to Washington, estimates the Rebel force of cavalry at 8,000. He thinks they have gone to Gettysburg with the captured train of mules.

Of the 175 wagons they captured near Rockville, the Rebels only burned three or four, being those that were upset and broken.

This officer describes the Rebels as being very jolly, and highly satisfied with what they had done. They say they have secured all they wanted. The Rebel soldiers are very confident and earnest, and have the largest faith in Gen. Stuart.

Affairs in Baltimore.

In Baltimore, Gen. Schenck has proclaimed martial law, and issued the usual stringent orders. The loyal people in the city are not asleep. There was a sharp fight on Monday at Westminster, 28 miles from the city, in which the 1st Delaware Cavalry were routed and driven to within seven miles of Baltimore. This led to a rumor that a considerable force of Rebel cavalry was advancing toward the city on Reisterstown road. The preconcerted signal was immediately given, and the members of the Union Leagues promptly assembled at their different headquarters, received their arms, and marched to the barricades. The promptness with which the call was answered was highly creditable to their patriotism and courage.

The Very Latest Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

Letters of to-day's date have been received from the Army of the Potomac, in which the following facts are stated:

Our last movements have been characterized by a marked willingness on the part of the soldiers to undergo any fatigue within the bounds of human endurance.

The Rebels recently sent only a small scouting or reconnoitering party to the vicinity of Frederick.

Sharing in the general belief that there is no force of the enemy between that city and Hagerstown. The stage proprietor this morning sent out his team from the former for the latter place. This fact is stated to show that the intervening distance is now believed to be safe to travelers.

A portion of our forces surrounded Emmettsburg on Monday, and captured without conflict a battery—the only Rebel force there.

Notwithstanding various reports to the contrary, our pontoon bridges at Edwards's Ferry have been taken up, and safely secured by the Engineer Brigade.

Gen. Stahl was relieved from his cavalry command by Gen. Hooker, on Sunday, and Gen. Kilpatrick appointed in his place.

Brig.-Gen. Copeland has been assigned to other duty, and his late command has been reorganized.

The very best spirits pervades the army, and the hope of an early and decisive battle is the prevailing sentiment of the troops.

The portion of Maryland occupied by our army is teeming with rich agricultural products, affording large supplies.

The most friendly disposition is evinced toward us by the inhabitants generally, and every precaution is taken to prevent the wanton destruction of property.

The following circular has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 30, 1863.

The Commanding General requests that previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, corps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil.

The whole country looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of millions of hearts with pride and joy at our success would give to every soldier of the army. Homes, firesides, and domestic altars are involved.

The army has fought well heretofore. It is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever if it is addressed in fitting terms. Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails to do his duty at this hour.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Our cavalry is actively scouting in every direction, and no fears of surprise are for an instant entertained by any one.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBIA, Penn., July 1, 1863—11 o'clock.

I am just in from York. Captain McIrwin, of the Harris Light Guard, who, with about two hundred of Pleasanton's cavalry, captured yesterday and paroled by Stuart, reports a severe cavalry engagement at Hanover yesterday. Stuart's forces, 6,000 strong, had reached Westminster from Rockville on Monday, surprised and captured thirty-two of the one hundred of Schenck's pickets there.

They advanced on Tuesday to Hanover at 9 o'clock, charged on the rear and advance of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, composed of the 5th New-York, 1st Vermont, 1st Virginia and 18th Pennsylvania—1,800 in all. Then entering the town, the battle raged furiously all day, charging and recharging, etc. The Rebels had one brass piece and one breech-loading steel rifled. Our men had no artillery. The Rebels killed 5, wounded 30, and captured 150, all of whom were hastened to Dover, and this morning paroled and all sent to York.

Late in the afternoon our reinforcements are supposed to have arrived. Gen. Stuart admits a loss of 35 killed. A large number were wounded, and the entire first South Carolina cavalry captured. Our prisoners were sent to the rear about 4 o'clock p. m., but they heard heavy artillery firing till 7½. The Rebels who reached Dover this morning admitted themselves driven in great disorder through fields and woods with heavy loss.

The Rebel horses were nearly dead from exhaustion when they reached Dover, having been ridden ninety miles in twenty-four hours. Our cavalry could easily have captured Stuart's whole retreating force had they pursued, so used up were they. An eye witness reports our men fighting most desperately with overwhelming numbers.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN MOTION.

The long expected movement of Gen. Rosecrans's Army began on Wednesday, the 24th ult. Our advices are nearly a week later. Thus far, though retarded by rains and bad roads, the movement has been fully successful, as will be seen by the subjoined dispatches from our correspondents and other sources:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 29, 1863.

The Republican's special dated "Headquarters Army of the Cumberland, Beech Grove, 18 miles South of Murfreesboro," says: The general forward movement of Gen. Rosecran's army commenced on the 24th continued. Heavy rains have made the movements slow, but they have been satisfactory. All the enemy's forces opposed to our advance have been pushed back with severe punishment. Col. Wilder's mounted infantry had a severe skirmish at Hoover's Gap on the 24th, driving a superior force of infantry and inflicting a loss of several hundred killed and wounded, while his own loss was only forty or fifty. Gen. Willich's brigade, the advance of Gen. McCook's corps, drove two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery from a strong position at Liberty Gap, thirteen miles north of Murfreesboro, on the 24th, suffering a loss of 50. On the afternoon of the 25th, a fight occurred at the same place between a Rebel division under Gen. Clayburn, Gens. Willich's, Wilder's and Carter's brigades. After an hour's action, the enemy were completely routed, leaving their dead, part of their wounded, and some prisoners in our hands. Our loss was 40 killed and 100 wounded, including 14 officers. Gen. Mitchell's cavalry routed a body of Rebels on the Shelbyville pike on the 23d. The troops are in high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy. The plan of the Rebels is not developed, but the indications are that they will not give battle this side of Duck River. Our advance arrived at Manchester the 27th. Prisoners say that Gen. Clayburn was killed in the fight at Liberty Gap; that Bragg reviewed the troops there a few hours before the fight, and that Gens. Hardee and Stewart witnessed the engagement.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 29, 1863.

Gen. Reynolds at 8 a. m. yesterday, took possession of this place. At 6 p. m. Gen. Granger occupied Shelbyville. The Rebels, after a slight resistance evacuated their several positions, retreating on lines of which Tullahoma is the concentric point. Gen. Rosecrans has removed the restrictions on the telegraph. I send a synopsis of the brilliant movements which, despite meteorological and topographical difficulties, have resulted, with but slight loss to us, in taking possession of the towns, gaps, and strongly fortified lines lately held by the Rebels. The movement was begun on the 24th in the midst of a heavy rain, which has continued ever since with but slight intermission. The enemy's advance posts were found on all the roads leading south not more than nine miles distant from Murfreesboro. On the left, Butler's 1st Kentucky Cavalry were driven rapidly through Hoover's Gap, to Beech Grove, and had not time to place their artillery in the unfinished works in the Gap. Two companies were cut off and scattered among the hills. Stewart's Division moved from Fairfield, on the alarm being given, to Beech Grove, and engaged the head of Thomas's Corps, under Col. Wilder. A brisk engagement between Wilder's mounted infantry and Bates's Rebel brigade ensued, in which the enemy attempted to flank us, but were repulsed by the 17th Indiana Volunteers with heavy loss. Our loss was about 15 killed and 50 wounded. The fight lasted four hours. The Rebels had two guns disabled by Lilly's and Harris's Batteries. The battle ended with night, the Rebels being still in possession of Beech Grove, and the ridge of hills diagonally crossing the roads to Fairfield and Manchester, and Ewing Valley and Garrison's Fork, through which our course lay on Thursday. The Rebels threw up earthworks and planted Dardien's battery to rake Hoover's Gap, in which Gen. Thomas's corps was massed. Late in the evening they opened from five points a heavy cross fire upon our position, but were soon silenced by Loomis's, Church's, and Harris's batteries. On Friday Gen. Rousseau made a flank movement to the right, for the purpose of getting upon the Fairfield road and cutting the Rebels off from their line of retreat. The Regular Brigade, Major Coolidge commanding, in the absence of Gen. King, ill at Murfreesboro, had the advance of the flanking force, and made a rapid and brilliant charge upon Bates's Rebel Brigade, forming the Rebel left, driving it in great confusion for half a mile, and causing the Rebel right to hastily evacuate the Beech Grove works, retreating in great haste toward Fairfield. Col. Walker, through fear of being flanked by a force apparently moving on his right, but really retreating, failed to move his brigade as far as the Fairfield road, and the enemy escaped. They threw away everything but their guns, strewing the country with blankets and knapsacks. Gen. Rousseau pursued to Fairfield, and the enemy retreated thence to Tullahoma. Gen. Reynolds in the meantime moved forward, and the next day occupied Manchester, taking thirty prisoners, among whom are three officers. On the center Clayborn's Division was encountered at Liberty Gap, and a severe engagement of an hour's duration ensued. Having accompanied the left, I can give no details of our loss, which is estimated at about 300. The Rebel loss is unknown. Col. Gowan, 2d Arkansas, and Major Claybrook of Clayborn's staff, were killed. Miller's and Wallace's brigades were chiefly engaged. The loss of the former was heavy. The latter's loss was light. Gen. Miller was seriously wounded. On the right, a cavalry engagement, of which I have no particulars, took place on the 24th, between Gen. Mitchell and Forrest, in which the former found himself outnumbered. Gen. Stanley went to Mitchell's aid, and Forrest retreated. Gen. Granger moved forward, finding Polk's corps, reported 18,000 strong, in his front. According to orders the center and right kept retired, and did not attempt to push the enemy. As soon as Manchester was taken, and the Rebel right turned, the center retreated, and Gen. Granger remained quiet. But the Rebels, finding us in Manchester, hastily evacuated Wartrace and Shelbyville. Had not the constant rains of the four past days, and the difficulties of bad roads, retarded our entire left, we should have succeeded in forcing Bragg from his line of retreat to Tullahoma, and thence toward the river, or compelled him to fight us west and north of Tullahoma. As it now stands he is safely retreating on Tullahoma. Hardee is on the Wartrace and Polk on the Shelbyville road. They will be in front of Tullahoma to-night, assuming a defensive position and awaiting the attack. The Army of the Cumberland to-night will be within reach of them, and then—. Of what will follow I will be silent. Gen. Granger met with a grand reception from the loyal citizens of Shelbyville. Flags floated from the buildings of the citizens, and men, women, and children welcomed with tears and shouts of joy the flag which they had not seen for ten months, and the most extravagant demonstrations of joy were made. Gen. Granger captured 300 men, 20 officers, and three pieces of artillery, and then pushed on in pursuit of the Rebel train, nine miles ahead. The Unionists estimate Polk's force at 18,000 men. Bragg's entire force is roughly estimated at 36,000 men.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The movements of the Army of the Cumberland have resulted in forcing Bragg's army into abandoning its strongly fortified position on the north side of Duck River, and beating a hasty and confused retreat to Tullahoma. Had it not been for the delay of our movements by continuous torrents of rain and wretched roads, Gen. Rosecrans's splendid plan of operations would have been more fully realized, and the enemy's retreat to his base prevented. Since yesterday the whole of our army has been south of Duck River, well concentrated at this point. It is now advancing upon Tullahoma as rapidly as the wretched condition of the roads permits. It is certain that the enemy are in strong force at Tullahoma; but the question whether they will contest our advance at that point is still unsettled. Col. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry is trying to destroy the Chattanooga Railroad south of Tullahoma.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Our dates are from Yazoo Landing to the 25th of June. The dates in the last WEEKLY TRIBUNE were to about the 19th. From the week's dispatches we select all the statements of importance:

June 18.—Everything progresses well here. Johnson's forces are at Yazoo City, Brownsville, and Clinton. Deserters come out daily. They all report rations short. We scarcely ever lose a man now. The health and condition of the troops are most excellent.

June 19.—A gentleman from the army says: "Our army is sufficient to take the place. Gen. Grant's position as against Gen. Johnston is as strong as that of Gen. Pemberton against Gen. Grant. The indications multiply that the Rebel army in Vicksburg must shortly surrender. The fire upon the city is very heavy and destructive. The Rebel reply to our fire is not heavy, and is ineffectual. Gen Johnston is believed to be mainly employed in making preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg. The Rebel spirit of resistance in the South-West is burning itself out in harrassing but inconclusive warfare along the river."

June 20.—Johnston is said to have withdrawn his troops from across the Big Black, moving toward Clinton. About 1,000 Texans attacked Lake Providence on the 10th, but were repulsed with loss by the negro troops, who fought bravely. Col. Phillips, with 800 cavalry, was attacked by 200 Rebel infantry and 1,000 cavalry under Rockerford, on the Tallahatchie. The fight was very severe. Col. Phillips lost 7 killed and 90 wounded. He cut his way out and came in yesterday. The Rebels were in force at Booneville. Generals Roddy, Ruggles, Chalmers and Bilfoe threaten our lines, and troops are reported to be moving north from Okolona.

June 22.—Advices to the noon of the 22d, say the siege was progressing vigorously. On the 20th the cannonading was kept up from morning until noon by the army and navy, but elicited no reply from the garrison. A large number of buildings were destroyed, but beyond that it is not ascertained that much damage was done. Deserters report that the Tennessee and Georgia troops are much dissatisfied, and talk of refusing to fight any longer. Johnston's movements are still wrapped in mystery. He was last reported to be moving South. His forces are all withdrawn beyond the Big Black. Gen. Taylor is said to have hung all the Union prisoners taken at Milliken's Bend. Retaliatory measures will probably follow. Very heavy rains in this vicinity have raised all the streams to overflowing, and very few movements on either side have been made.

June 23.—The Rebels in front of Gen. Sherman on our left came out of their works on Monday night, and temporarily drove our pickets from their rifle-pits, but they were driven back by our batteries. It is thought that they are feeling their way to cut out or to send out messengers in the melee. There has been considerable firing along the lines to-day. Siege guns are arriving in large numbers. The ambulances sent out for our wounded toward Jackson on Sunday have returned to the Big Black Bridge, having been turned back at Edwards's Station. No Rebel camps are nearer than that point.

June 26.—Firing rather slower for a day or two in consequence of the heat. There was fighting all day Thursday in the rear of Vicksburg, and at night one of the Rebel forts was blown up, causing a terrible concussion. This was done by Gen. Logan, who mined and blew up one corner on Saturday, producing a breach in the wall, through which we entered. The Rebels fought with reckless courage, but were forced to yield. Gen. Logan had already mounted two heavy guns in the abandoned works, and held an inside position. Heavy firing was going on at Vicksburg all the time. Grant continues to contract his lines, and is daily making near approaches to the enemy's works. The steamer Lyon was fired upon at Cypress Bend on her trip down by a Rebel battery. The Rebel fire was returned, and the Rebels driven off with the loss of several killed and wounded.

Rebel Reports.—As a specimen of the absurd stories told in Southern papers, we give this from *The Chattanooga Rebel*: "A telegram from Vicksburg dated the 15th inst. says that the Western shores of the Mississippi River, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg, are full of Confederate troops. They hold Richmond, Constant, and New-Carthage. Reenforcements sent from Wochetta have been received by Pemberton, and troops are supposed to cross over every night. On the 23d inst. Gen. Grant attacked us along our whole line but failed to carry a single breastwork, and was repulsed with a loss of 10,000 men, and is now in full retreat."

MEMPHIS, June 29, 1863.

Official advices from Grant's army to noon on the 25th, say everything was working favorably, and the siege was being pushed vigorously.

Three hundred of the 4th Iowa cavalry, on a scout near Bridgeport, Miss., had a fight with 500 Rebel cavalry.

Our forces lost about 50 killed, wounded and missing, and one howitzer.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer China, which left Liverpool on June 20 and Queenstown on June 21, arrived here yesterday with three days later news.

The steamer Southerner, which, according to all appearances, is destined for the Rebels, had arrived in the Mersey. The Lord Mayor of London was been urged to preside over a meeting to petition Parliament to promote the restoration of peace in America.

The King of Sweden must be added to the list of the monarchs who have congratulated Louis Napoleon upon the fall of Puebla. Complete returns from the nine districts in which a supplementary election has taken place, show that five candidates of the Opposition and four of the Government have been elected.

Mr. Slidell has had another long conference with the French Emperor, which added strength to the rumor that a second offer of mediation was soon to be made.

The notes of three Western Powers in behalf of Poland were sent to St. Petersburg on the 15th of June. The Poles claim to have again defeated the Russians in several engagements. The Cossacks of the Don are discontented with their service in the Russian army, and intend returning to their country. The aspect of the Polish question is generally more warlike.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds are without [illegible]. Consols closed on the 19th at [illegible] with a dull tone. In the Discount Market Money was easy at [illegible] for short bills. The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £[illegible]. Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5/1½; Dollars [illegible]; Eagles [illegible]. The same authorities say of American securities: Business has been very inactive this week. The [illegible] buyers of U. S. Sixes at [illegible], and of the Fives at [illegible], and of Massachusetts Fives at 87, of Maryland at 75. There has been some improvement in the prices of Illinois Central shares—now quoted at [illegible] dis., and of Erie shares, which are [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, June 20, a. m.—COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "In the early part of the week, and to [illegible] Thursday, any change in the market was slow and of little moment. The demand for American continued on the same limited scale as before, and the current qualities are only saleable in retail lots at fully ½d. ₽ lb. reduction. The business in Egyptian has been without any material change. Brazils were steady until Thursday, when some sales were made at ½d. decline on Parahiba and Maceios, but Maranham can scarcely be quoted more than ¼d. cheaper. All the better qualities of Surats commanded the fully previous rates, whilst on the middling and lower descriptions the buyers has occasionally an advance of ⅛d. ₽ lb. China, Bengal and Scinde are also seen somewhat lower. The sales of the week add up [illegible] bales, including [illegible] to speculators and [illegible] to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat, the business reaching 4,000 bales, of which [illegible] were to speculators and exporters. The authorized quoted rates are:

Fair Orleans	24d.	Middling Mobiles	21¼
Middling do	[illegible]	Fair Uplands	[illegible]
Fair Mobiles	[illegible]	Middling do	21d.

Stock on hand 329,000 bales, including 51,1[illegible] bales of American. At sea from India, 176,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Business is inanimate, but nevertheless producers are on the whole very firm in their quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bosh, English & Brandon, and others, report [illegible] very dull at about former rates; Western Canal [illegible]. Wheat [illegible] lost the recovery of Tuesday last; [illegible] Red, [illegible]; White, 10/[illegible] ₽ 100 lb. Corn pressed for sale at [illegible] decline; Mixed, 27/6@28/; White, [illegible].

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report: [illegible] limited demand at former rates. Pork [illegible]. Bacon in fair request, but prices rather irregular. [illegible] lower. Lard active at 36/[illegible] on the spot, and [illegible] September delivery. Tallow dull [illegible] Butchers' Association [illegible]. Butter [illegible] offer demand for the lower qualities at [illegible].

PRODUCE.—The brokers' circular reports: Ashes steady; Pots, 31/[illegible]; Pearls, 33/. [illegible] First Philadelphia at 8/. Sugar quiet but steadier at the close. Coffee quiet and without improvement. Rice steady; rather firmer at the close. Linseed firm at extreme rates. Linseed Oil in moderate request at 48/6. Nothing [illegible] worth recording in Fish Oils. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine—American [illegible]. Petroleum quiet; Crude held for £[illegible]; Refined, 1/10@1/11; Bosh, English & Brandon quote Refined at 1/11@2/, and Crude at £16 5/@£16 10/. Bosh [illegible] very difficult of sale at 1/3@1/4.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bros. & Co. report Breadstuffs generally, and Red American Wheat about 1/ ₽ quarter, higher, being quoted at 46/@48/. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails £5 10/@£5 12/6; Scotch Pig [illegible] advanced to 54/. Sugar barely supported. Coffee—Middling sorts depressed, but others steady. Rice in better demand. Tea a shade easier for Congou—1/1@1/1¼ for good common. Spirits Turpentine—An export demand for shipment to America has advanced prices to 100/ for American. Rosin firm. Petroleum £15@£16 10/ for Crude, and 1/10@1/11 for Refined. Linseed less firm. Linseed Cakes in fair demand. Linseed Oil quiet at 45/. Sperm Oil quiet at £8[illegible]. Tallow dull; Y. C. 43/6. Grove & Todd report Beef and Pork unchanged. But [illegible] inactive. Lard slow of sale, and rather cheaper. Bacon very depressed, and lower. Indian Corn little or nothing doing.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Begins a New Volume with the Number for July, 1863.

THE ATLANTIC

is now fairly established and is the

BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Now is the time to subscribe. Terms $3 a year, postpaid, or 25 cents a number.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—To the inhabitants of the inter-tropical regions the tree which Linnæus calls the Cocos Nucifera is the most useful species of the palm, as every part of it is adapted to some peculiar purpose.

The fibrous covering of the nuts used for cordage and matting, the kernel is food [illegible], its milk is nutritious when fresh, its expressed oil, when recent, is equal to that of sweet almonds, and is employed in the arts, its wood is used in various ways, its leaves in thatching and baskets, and from the sap is distilled Indian arrack; and it also yields sugar. But it was reserved for American ingenuity to bring it to another use, and Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, distinguished Pharmaceutists, have for many years prepared Cocoaine to impart luxuriance and a beautiful gloss to the hair, so that it has become the most favorite of all toilette articles, and the cocoa oil is its basis and principal ingredient.

It has had an extensive sale in this country; and, indeed, all the perfumery and toilet preparations of Burnett & Co. enjoy the very highest reputation among the ladies, who do not agree with Thomson that

"Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

Nor do we; and the Poet of the Seasons was an unreasonable fellow to attempt to impose such nonsense upon us.—Geo. D. Prentice.

[Advertisement.]

We take pleasure in recommending VAN HORN'S COMPOUND VEGETABLE SYRUP, which, in cases of inflammatory Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, &c., has no superior. It is recommended very highly, and we can also testify of our own knowledge. This remedy was first prepared for the maker's own family; many of his friends, however, used it, and being convinced of its salutary effects, have induced him to allow the public to receive its benefits.—Jersey City Standard.

[Advertisement.]

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.—MALLORY & SANFORD, Room No. 26, Harlem Railroad Building, corner of Center and White-sts., New-York have sold 77 of their Machines since the 12th of October last. This Machine will save 150 pounds of Dressed Flax to the ton of Straw more than any Machine in use. Can be driven by any of the horse powers in use. Does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for Circular.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson continues to mail free of charge, to all who desire it, a copy of the prescription by which he was completely cured of that dire disease, Consumption. Sufferers with any Throat or Lung Affection, should obtain the Prescription, and try its efficacy at once. Delays are dangerous. Address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

S. T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots and Herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to the age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Barcala.

A letter to a friend of the editor of Harper's Weekly gives the following account of a celebrated negro chieftain whose fame survives in the Argentine Republic like that of Toussaint L'Ouverture in St. Domingo. The historean Meneses praises his consummate skill, and the devotion and intrepedity of his followers:

You desire to know of Colonel Barcala, whose name you have seen in the letter which I wrote to ——. I know perfectly well that your interest in him is not a mere idle curiosity, but is born of your profound love to the good cause, and of your wish to put in action whatever may contribute in any way to elevate the oppressed negro race.

"You think that it may be useful and interesting to know something of this fellow-countryman of mine—a man eminent by his talents, virtues, and heroic deeds. Well, then, I will make you a sketch of that negro, as noble and brave as the Bayard of France. I am only afraid that it will be very imperfect, because I am far from those who could give me dates, and I must depend only on my memory. But the few details that I can relate to you of this martyr for liberty will enable you to judge of him.

"Colonel Barcala was born in the city of Mendoza, where his parents were slaves. The owner of them loved the little negro, seeing him so intelligent, and gave him a good education. The war of Independence revolutionized the society of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, and when the first congress met, in 1815, it declared free every one born after that day in the Argentine Republic, and also forbade the introduction of slaves. The love of liberty inspired the hearts of most of the citizens, who gave immediately freedom to their negroes, begging them only to help to maintain the liberty and independence of the new republic.

"Many of the negroes marched to the encampments and offered themselves as privates, and among them was Barcala. They were organized into battalions with white officers. General San Martin passed the Andes, the most splendid feat of the military history of South America, and fought the memorable battle of Chacabuco, so disastrous for the Spaniards. In this battle Barcala was made a corporal for his distinguished gallantry.

"A short time after the liberating army was surprised in the night, and, unfortunately, nearly all dispersed. Corporal Barcala was made Sergeant for the activity which he displayed on this occasion. Seven days afterward the Spanish army was attacked, greatly to their astonishment, in the field of Maypu, by the army which they thought they had destroyed in the recent action, and which was now reduced to one-third the number of the enemy.

"The battle of Maypu was one of the most bloody and desperate ever fought by the Spaniards on the South American continent, and in losing it they lost the possession of Chili. In that battle the negro battalions performed exploits very similar to those that distinguished the Rhode Island regiments under Gen. Burnside at Antietam.

"For his behavior in the battle Barcala was made Lieutenant. He was the first negro officer in our army, and had at that time three decorations on his breast.

"Constantly battling, without rest, the liberating army followed the Spaniards to Bolivia and Peru. I returned to Buenos Ayres in the year 1823. Barcala had made eight years of continued campaigns, and when he returned to his father-land, from which he went out as private, he came as Colonel of a Regiment, covered with glory, with fifteen decorations, and with the love and esteem of all the army.

"It is necessary to understand that the chiefs and officers of the army were from the most notable and select portions of society, in order justly to appreciate the merit of Barcala, an emancipated negro slave, who raised himself to so high a rank by his talents, heroism, knowledge, and virtues.

"In the war with Brazil, in 1825, you know the figure that he made, because you have read the letter which I have written to ——.

"In 1828 broke out our civil war, and Barcala, like all the negroes, was with the party of liberty. The Liberal army, being in the State of Cordova, fought there the battle of the Tablada, under Gen. Paz (the only South American General who has not lost a battle, notwithstanding he fought many and very notable ones, among which is this, the bloodiest in South American history), and Gen. Facundo Quiroga, the Argentine Attila.

"After two days of fighting, in which was displayed by one side the greatest strategy and valor, and by the other the greatest impetuosity in the furious charges of cavalry, and the greatest obstinacy, Gen. Paz remained master of the field; and in the general order which he gave the next day he magnified the knowledge and talent of his chief of staff, and declared that he owed to him mainly the victory. This chief of staff of Gen. Paz, the most strategical and learned of all the South American Generals, and the most severely sparing of eulogies, was the Col. Barcala.

"I will relate to you two or three facts which will throw some light upon his character.

"The Liberal army being in the City of Cordova, the high society of the city gave a great banquet to the chiefs and officers. In the negro battalions were some colored officers, who had been promoted for their merits. Well, then, not one of those officers would go to the banquet, but gave sincere thanks for the invitation. I knew, two years ago, one of those officers; and when I asked him for the reasons why they had refused the invitation, he told me: In the army we had known well what we were as officers, but we also knew our position in society, for so has taught us our Col. Barcala.' For, having been slaves, they of course, were without high culture.

"A few days after there was given a ball to the generals and chiefs. It was the custom to open these balls with a minuet danced by the commanding general and his chief-of-staff. Colonel Barcala, who, by order of his general, was present, and was in the side-rooms, refused to go into the parlor to dance, saying that he did not know how to do it. Then one of those ladies appointed to dance that minuet, whom I know, and who, now in advanced years, preserves the aristocratic air that was characteristic of her manners, approached him and said, 'I will direct you; now you will not longer refuse to dance.' Barcala danced with all the grace and freedom of a man of the Court. The minuet finished, he walked out of the parlor and went away. Afterward he said to this lady, 'Though you sought to honor me, you really mortified me.'

"Shortly after he fell into the hands of Quiroga (a noted bandit), who ordered that he should be shot. But half an hour before the time named, Quiroga ordered him into his presence and asked:

"'What would you have done with me if you had taken me a prisoner?'

"'I should have ordered you hung on the first tree, because you are not worthy to be shot.'

"'Col. Barcala, I will give you liberty if you will take service with me.'

"He replied, 'Col. Barcala will not degrade himself by serving the leaders of barbarism.'

"And Quiroga, the ferocious Quiroga, subdued by the nobleness of this man, set him at liberty; and this was the first and last instance in which he ever gave life or liberty to an enemy.

"But the fate of Marshal Ney was reserved for Barcala. On a journey from Mendoza to Chili he was taken by the Friar General Aldao. He ordered him to be shot; and Barcala only begged to give the word of command to those who should shoot him. When he was taken from the prison he came out clothed in his gala uniform, and with his seventeen decorations; and with clear and strong voice he said to those about him, the following words, very notable and difficult to forget: 'I shall die with the only sorrow of seeing my fatherland oppressed by tyrants; but I die with the satisfaction that my name will remain in the Argentine history: and as Christianity treasures the memory of her martyrs, so Liberty shall remember those of her sons who have been sacrificed for her.' After this he gave a 'Hurrah for the Argentine Republic free from tyrants!' and with perfect confidence commanded the riflemen to fire.

"Colonel Barcala is one of the most beautiful characters in the Argentine history, the most heroic history of South America. His last words are realized. No domestic or foreign tyrant profanes the soil of the land he loved so well, and every free Argentine treasures the memory of Barcala."

—Col. Richard Thomas Zarvona (the French lady) whose incarceration in Fort Lafayette for piracy so excited the Copperheads in and out of Congress, and who was reputed by his sympathizers to have lost his reason, from confinement at the hands of this "despotic Administration," having been recently exchanged and sent South, has regained his health, and is now on his way to Europe to command a Rebel pirate. Wonder if his friends are satisfied now?

—An enterprising London manager has actually produced a *ballet* founded upon Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Some New Facts and Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FROSTBURG, June 7, 1863.

Thomas Jefferson Jackson was a psychological event. With him it was but one splendid leap from bed to battery, from the stagnations of a sickly fancy to the inspirations of a robust and exclusive fame. The energies that slept in the sluggish, dull cadet—in the uninteresting, morose professor—the querulous, tedious hypochondriac—the formal and severe elder—the odd and awkward man—not walking, "only getting along," and talking to himself—awoke with a bound of joy at the call of the trumpets, at the waving of the banners, once more to exult with the bayonets, as at Contreras: among the batteries, as at Cherubusco and Chepultepec. Nor any the less ready, if the trumpet were the trumpet of the Spirit, and the banner the banner of the Lord. The modern Covenanter, who, debating all day and praying all night, dashed into the smoke of the argument with his loyal father-in-law, to convert him to secession, and the inspired Rebel, who, praying all night and fighting all day, repelled, rock-like, the shock of the Union charge at Bull Run, were the same—and both were most like that Richard Cameron, who cried, three times, above the din and dust of his last fight, "Lord, spare the green and take the ripe!"—that Richard Cameron, under whose head, as placid as John the Baptist's, and as bloody—under whose reeking hands, no more to fight with Bible or with sword, some admiring enemy had inscribed, "Here hang the remains of one who lived praying and preaching, and died praying and fighting!" And so of the man who, praying, smote Shields at Cross Keys and Port Republic, taking revenge for Winchester; who, praying, drove Banks pell-mell out of the Valley and across the Potomac; who, praying, stormed Harper's Ferry with a *feu d' enfer*; and, still watching and praying, thundered in our rear at Richmond and Bull Run the Second, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Of this muscular Christian his admiring foes competed in phraseologies of generous praise, "forgetting his fatal error to applaud the greatness of his soul." They recounted with genial iteration the separate virtues of the man—his courage, his patience, his sincerity, his devotion, his singleness of purpose, his self-abnegation, his just obedience, and his faith in God; of the Christian, the simplicity of his every word and act, his perfect truthfulness, his mildness and his mercy, his religious enthusiasm, his continual prayerfulness, his almost superstitious observance of the Sabbath, his iron rule of duty, and "first, last and all the time," his faith in God; of the soldier, his intrepidity, his modesty, his magnanimity, his fury in the fight and his generosity in victory, his stable bearing in reverse, his tenderness toward his own wounded and the wounded of the enemy—how he shared the privations of his men, setting them examples of endurance and devotion, his calmness "among the shrieking shells and the death-lights of the battle," the absolute fearlessness of his demeanor, as of one who knew what his men hoped, that the Almighty would not sound his recall until his work was done; of the General—his celerity, his ubiquity, his momentum, his forced marches, his "thundering in the rear," his indomitable will, the magic of his personal influence, and "how his cause did hang upon his heart." We have been told (still by his enemies) of his splendid originality, his military genius, as bold as it was modest. "Every time we have been seriously threatened," writes a loyal chaplain, "he did it—no one else has done it. The first time I saw his face my heart sank within me. His moral brain is grand."

We have heard on every hand that the men idolized him, not so much for what he did, as for how he did it. He thought as little of the glory as of the danger, and his impulse sprang less from patriotism than from piety. An eminent Northern divine, a representative man in the ranks of the Rebels' enemies, has defined Jackson's motive as "a solemn feeling of obligation to his Maker, who he thought had called him to this mission." He was sublimely impersonal—incapable of pride, insensible to praise, unconscious of criticism—"serving God," as he supposed, and going straight on. The applause that took the form of cheers embarrassed him absurdly; and when the captured garrison at Harper's Ferry greeted him with that spontaneous burst with which the heart of the true soldier salutes the soldier of true heart, his confusion was only exceeded by his surprise. He afterward expressed to his prisoners his sense of the extraordinary compliment in the eloquent language of *double rations*.

His religious character, in an equal degree with his military qualities, impressed itself upon his command; not an officer or private of the old Stonewall Brigade but shut down "the soldier's safety-valve" (as some rough definer has styled hard swearing) within hearing of his General. His supplication, before battle, to the God of Battles, for inspiration and strength—his thanks, when the day was won or lost, for victory or preservation; his "camp meetings" among his men; the almost invariable formula with which he introduced his brief and plain dispatches, "By the blessing of Almighty God we have had a success"—these were traits not less characteristic of this Rebel General Jackson than the famous "By the Eternal!" of his loyal and self-sufficient namesake. So, likewise, were the "Very good, very good—it's all right!" with which he received his death-warrant from the lips of his agonized wife; and, before that, his "Don't tell the troops I'm wounded." That must have been a touching smile with which in his dying hour he indulged himself for once, in a comrade-like expression of a soldier's satisfaction, "The men who may live through this war will be proud to say 'I was one of the Stonewall Brigade!'"

And apropos of "Stonewall." About a twelvemonth since, a correspondent, over the signature of "Altamont," contributed to THE TRIBUNE a sketch of the vigorous Rebel, in some respects fresher and fuller than any that had appeared before; and therein his fighting soubriquet was traced back, not to the stone bridge at Bull Run, nor to the "there stands Jackson like a stone wall" of Gen. Bee, or to the stone fences of Winchester Hights; but to Jackson's original "Stonewall Brigade," so called because principally recruited in a stonewall country—the valley counties of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, Page and Warren; and the writer showed that the brigade had borne this name before the first battle of Bull Run, and of course before the affair of Winchester Hights, and that the brigade had lent its name to its stout leader, not derived it from him. Since his death this sketch has been reproduced in many papers, but the light it threw on the "Stonewall" question has been everywhere ignored; nevertheless, Stonewall Jackson, in his last hours, was careful to explain to some members of his staff who hung upon his parting words, that the honorable title belonged to his men, not to him; it was not personal and figurative like "Old Hickory," as the newspapers persist in making it—but the local designation of a corps.

The Rebels say he was a "fearful loss;" that they would have given Richmond for him, even their victories of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness; but that his work was done. "He helped to build a nation, and all that now remains to do is to dedicate it to God and to Honor." So, in Richmond he lay in state, wrapped in the new "National flag," that on the morrow was given, for the first time, to the breeze over the "National Capitol." That same flag was afterward presented to his wife by the "President of the Confederate States of America."

The personal peculiarities of Jackson were all on the side of modesty. We have all heard or read, again and again, how he shunned observation, and how difficult it was for a stranger to single him out from among his men by his appearance or his manner, for his appearance was far from imposing, and his manner that of a plain man minding his own business. On horseback, he by no means looked the hero of a tableau. On his earlier fields and marches he had been blessed with a "charger" that happily resembled its rider—"a plain horse, that went straight ahead, and minded its own business;" but one day it got shot under him, and then his friends presented him with a more ornamental beast, a mare that took on airs, and threw him; so he exchanged her, in disgust, for a less visionary and artistic quadruped—still a horse, but never such a congenial spirit as that original "Ole Virginny" of his, that never tired, and whose everlasting long-legged, swinging walk was the very thing to make forced marches with. "He's in the saddle now," sang those limber Rebels, from the song of their corps:

> "He's in the saddle now! Fall in!
> Steady the whole brigade!
> Hill's at the Ford, cut off; we'll win
> His way out, ball and blade.
> What matter if our shoes are worn?
> What matter if our feet are torn?
> Quick step! We're with him before morn—
> That's Stonewall Jackson's way."

Jackson had never seen his home since the war broke out; nor would he he declared, until it was over—"unless the war itself should take him thither." He firmly declined the luxury of "hospitable mansions" along the line of his march; nor after his occupation of Winchester could he, without much difficulty, be induced to pass a night in the house of any old friend in Frederick, Clarke, or Jefferson. He preferred to sleep among his men. It was one of these valley friends of his who miscarried so absurdly in an attempt to cajole him out of his imperturbable reticence. The gentleman, at whose house Jackson had been induced to make a brief visit in passing, was eagerly curious to learn what the next movement of the ubiquitous Rebel would be; so he boldly claimed his confidence on the score of ancient friendship. After a few minutes of well-affected concern and reflection the grim joker button-holed his bore. "My stanch old friend," said he, with mysterious deliberation, "can—you—keep—a secret?"

"Ah, General!"

"So can I."

The love and admiration he at all times evinced for Lee resembled the devotion with which Turner Ashby had followed *him*. Replying to the remarks of a friend about his own peculiar military ideas and habits, and his proneness "to do his marching and fighting his own way," he said "We are blessed with at least one General whom I would cheerfully follow blindfold, whose most dubious strategy I would execute without question or hesitation, and that General is Robert E. Lee." The anecdote is authentic. But Jackson had the sagacity to perceive very early that his military genius was essentially local and partisan—that it was as an executive officer exclusively that he was remarkable—and that kaleidoscopic conceptions and subtle combinations must be left to the Lees and Johnstons of the Rebel array.

When the question of Secession, Union, or "Armed Neutrality" went before the people of Virginia, Stonewall Jackson voted the Union ticket; but when the State went out he went with her. From first to last he had no patience (if such a phrase can be true of such a man) with the intemperate expressions of bitter sectional hate that continually affronted his ear; and he was blunt in his admonition to the women of Winchester—when he again left the checkered fortunes of that town to our advancing troops—"not to forget themselves." "My child," he would say to some immoderate Rebel in crinoline, "you and I have no right to our hates; personal rancor is the lowest expression of patriotism and a sin beside. We must leave these things to God."

Immediately on the heels of the battle of Antietam, and almost within gun-shot of McClellan's 100,000 men, Stonewall Jackson, with a force not exceeding 7,000, destroyed thirty miles of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track, from seven miles west of Harper's Ferry to the North Mountain. He actually obliterated the road, so that, when the road-masters with their gangs went to work to restore it, it was only by the charred and twisted debris that the track could be traced. Every tie was burned, every rail bent—nothing remained to be done but to cart off the bare ballast. The General took off his coat, and, with a cross-tie for a fulcrum and a rail for a lever, helped to demolish the "permanent way"; and with his own hands he assisted in bending the heated rails around the trunks of trees.

All this while McClellan, with his splendid army, lay all around him, and might, with but a small show of energy, and less of strategy, have brought the guns that were yet warm from Antietam to bear on the slouched hat of the renowned Rebel as he was in the act of prying out his first rail; nor was Jackson at any time more than fifteen miles off from our little Napoleon.

When we reflect that Gen. McClellan had been a practical railroad man, that the dust of the track was yet on his boots, and that of all our generals he should have had the most lively appreciation of the vital importance of such a great military thoroughfare as the Baltimore and Ohio Road to the plans of the Government, and to the operations of his own army; when we recollect with what force and importunity he had urged these considerations upon the War Department, we can only wonder why he left Jackson to the undisturbed enjoyment of his railroad exercises. Was it lack of energy merely?

Though in no respect a railroad man, neither practically nor theoretically, Jackson's attentions to the Baltimore and Ohio line were unremitting and full of solicitude—so much so, that when, on the occasion I have just recalled, the task of rail-stripping and twisting, and the burning was done, he walked over the whole thirty miles of his work to see that it was good. He looked upon that road with the eye of military genius, and the great part it must play in the warlike machinery of the Government was plain to him; therefore he took more pains to destroy it once, than Gen. McClellan had taken to save it from many assaults; and but for the Jacksonian sagacity, and energy that, from the beginning of the war has presided over the very life of the road, to guard and guide it the valor of the Rebel must have triumphed.

An intelligent Union Chaplain has said, "if any man whom this war has developed resembles Napoleon, it is Stonewall Jackson." Bating the qualified exaggeration of the remark, it is not without reason. Like Napoleon, Jackson had daring originality, and like him he taught his enemy that if they would beat him, they must imitate him. He adopted and adapted in the East the whole system of raid which Morgan had made so redoubtable in the West; and not only the Stuarts, Mosebys, Imbodens, Jenkinses, Joneses and Wilders, are of his making, but in a certain sense the Stonemans, Griersons, Kilpatricks, and Davises also. And apropos of boots and saddles, holsters and spurs, what is his favorite pupil doing now, with his fresh horses and fresh men—Stuart, I mean?

Gen. Ewell has, in compliance with Jackson's dying request, been appointed to succeed him. On last Tuesday there was a general jubilee in the Rebel camps by the Rappahannock; bands were playing, drums were beating, banners flapping, bayonets flashing, horses dashing—a grand review and dress parade, in honor of the arrival of Ewell to take command of the Stonewall division. In our own army it was at first supposed that a hostile movement was on foot, and signal guns were fired, rockets burst aloft, and couriers flew from corps to corps.

This bringing forward of Ewell is a notable example of deference to the opinion of Stonewall Jackson—not from the army merely, but from the somewhat arrogant Davis himself; for Ewell, like Joe Johnston, has not hitherto enjoyed the President's favor—at least he was content that Jackson's favorite should not enlarge the sphere of his services; and army, press and people, confessing the general sagacity of their chief's appointments, had nothing to say. Ewell lost a leg at Cedar Mountain, and when Lee was in Maryland, Ewell was under the Surgeon's hands, at or near Gordonsville. But he recovered rapidly, and soon took the field again—strapped on his horse.

It was thought that one of the Hills would be named by Jackson to succeed him, D. H. Hill being his brother-in-law. This impression prevailed so generally that one of the Richmond papers said, "No doubt the General's choice (of Ewell) will be respected—if he ever expressed such a wish." As for A. P. Hill, he for a time strongly disliked Jackson, who on one occasion took his sword from him, and put him under arrest, for "resting" his men, when "Stonewall" had ordered them to march on.

A SUMMER VIEW OF YEDO.

[Continuation.]

A Field Day—Horses and Horse-Boys—A Gay Cavalier—The Gate of the Citadel—Rus in Urbe—The Aqueduct—Gardens and Nurseries—Tree and Plant Culture—Japan Greenhouses—Ojee and its lost hospitality—The Fox Temple—Quanon and its Crowds—The Sacred Steeds—Church to Theater—Japanese Ravels—A Manager's touching Apology for a lost "Star."

The overcast sky is favorable to the ride we propose to-day. We have laid out the programme of a long jaunt, and will, as the General observes where military experience suggests the apt comparison, make a field day of it.

We have an earlier breakfast than usual, and between eight and nine are mounted for the road. Our train as we pass out of the old temple gateway is noticeable. First go dashing down the street, with many a whoop and shout, our twenty or more bettos, clad in blue upper garments, natural trowsers, and fresh white socks, sported for the occasion. My own betto, who is a veteran in the horse service, and looks upon all the rest as mere tyros in the equine art, clings, despite the warm weather, to his full suit of dark blue cotton stuff, conscious of the patriotic crest which he wears between his shoulders, to wit, the field of our national banner with a solitary star burning one and indivisible in the center. Away they go, springing down the road with elastic step, laughing and talking loudly, and shouting to all strangers to clear the way; then follow four Yakonins, and behind these ride our party of five, while twenty-four more mounted Yakonins bring up the rear.

In numbers we make a respectable cavalry squad, and everybody comes to the windows to stare at us as we clatter through the streets of the city. We were a sight to be seen, at least so thought the young good looking Yakonin who headed our troop, and who persisted at a doubtful street corner in taking what all the bettos shouted the wrong road. The gay trooper, however, persisted in having his way, and we soon discovered wherefore, as we passed a snug little cottage in the midst of a garden, where an old dame with her two pretty daughters stood in the opening of the hedge, the damsels with the bloom of the morning on their cheeks, and exchanged recognition with the young Yakonin as we slowly trotted by. It was a pardonable vanity that he wished to display his troop, as many a field officer in the honorable militia, on a muster day, has done before. But I suspect the gay rogue must have sent word in advance, or how should the matron and comely daughters have happened to be this morning, of all the June mornings of the year, in their gateway just at the right moment. We did not begrudge the half mile of extra road which it cost thirty persons, statistically speaking, a grand total loss of 15 miles, or if we did our chagrin was lost in the sight before us.

We are approaching again the citadel walls, which have a parallel direction with the street up which we are riding. On the one hand are the long rows of great substantial buildings occupied by the followers of some Daimio. On the other hand between the street and the citadel walls there is first a broad reach of green turf, then the moat half hidden under its veil of lotus leaves; beyond this another long slope of well trimmed turf up to the foot of the walls. We keep on up the road till we are opposite one of the strong gateways of the citadel we turn, gallop across the strong bridge of the moat, over the causeway, past the dreary sentinels at the gates, and through the ponderous open doors. This gateway, with its approaches over the greensward and the moat, is one of the most picturesque sights of the city. We ride within, and on every side are the massive walls; a sharp turn to the right leads to a second gate, no less formidable than the first, and not more than fifty feet from it. Again through this, and we are within the citadel's ample inclosure. And here in the very center of the great city, within the citadel walls, we ride along a stream, whose banks for a considerable distance are kept in greensward, and overhung with trees, as though the little stream had brought some of its country life among the hills and meadows down into the great town. There was a pretty moral in this that needed none but the brook's own utterance. Crossing this stream is the stone aqueduct which brings water several miles from the country for the supply of the citadel and a large portion of Yedo beside. We ride across the city till we reach the So-me-o suburbs noted for their extensive gardens and nurseries which take up both sides of the street for the distance of a mile. Indeed no small portion of the north-western suburbs, as we learned by this and subsequent rides, is devoted to growing trees and plants both native and exotic for sale. These gardens are wholly unlike the Chinese gardens, such as the Fati or Puntinqua gardens at Canton; there is little show of that barbarous taste which delights so much in mere grotesqueness of shape. The Japanese gardener, though he may be fond of training his tree to resemble a boat, a house, or an elephant, is fonder still of imitating objects of more grace of shape and more in harmony with plant life. In the So-me-o gardens little is to be seen of the fantastic, but a great deal of skillful cultivation, and a variety and vigor of growth delightful to witness. A considerable proportion of the trees and plants are of foreign birth, though the true and proper pride of the Japanese gardener, worthy imitation by our American gardeners, appears to be to make the most and best of what is native to his country, so that by far the most interesting portions of all these gardens were the indigenous growths. Even the common thistle, as I saw for myself in the So-me-o gardens, was not neglected if some variety of blossom, some new form of leaf or petal, was attainable. Hybridization, and the production of varieties, or "sports," is the Japanese gardener's joy; there is nothing from a blade of grass to an oak that he does not manage to produce, striped, blotched or mottled in the most curious manner. The general cultivation in these gardens is similar to that in our nurseries; the young trees growing in thick set rows, the more delicate of the trees, shrubs or plants in pots. Every variety of garden work was in progress—forcing, training, grafting, budding, &c.—as we should see it at home. The Japanese have no green-houses of glass; their Winter conservatories are simple—a straw thatched shed, open to the sun at day and closed with mats at night, and destitute of any heating apparatus, carries their tender trees safely through the short Winter, thanks to the generally cloudless sky of that season. The forcing heat is the manure pit, or more commonly rice straw chopped down with plenty of water, covered up and left to ferment.

From the gardens of So-me-o we rode to the Summer-houses of Ogee, and once more drew rein before the doors where I had been so hospitably welcomed a year and a half ago. But Ogee was changed, there was no cordiality in the forced words of welcome that met us at the threshold; none of the ready attention rendered doubly pleasing by the smiles and grace with which bestowed, and which was our former experience. An officer had ridden in advance of us to announce our coming, and when we came all was as cold, formal, and undemonstrative as he could wish and as he doubtless prearranged it should be. Nay, it has now become almost, if not quite, impossible any more to witness the old hospitality of the Japanese inns anywhere within the reach of foreign visitation; if one does not meet right down churlishness he may well be content. Ogee itself was the same, its swift flowing stream, the charming Summer retreats upon its banks, the thick copse beyond, even more beautiful, in its full June glory; but natural prejudice or official interference or other cause had blotted out for ever the spirit of the scene. Foreigners themselves were to be blamed for this, said one, their rude behavior having constrained a cautious civility on the the part of the Japanese, a statement not without reason, as my own observation has taught.

We were seated once more in the little octagonal kiosque by the stream, and tea was brought by the stout landlord instead of the comely, tidy, serving-girls, whose office it was to perform. We suggested to our obsequious host that he was too old and dignified to wait upon his guests, and that he should send his waiters. He bowed, smiled, bowed again, briefly replying, "It is forbidden." When our dinner of fish, rice and eggs was brought, we again urged the necessity of more and better attendance. He only bowed the lower, and smiled yet more blandly, saying, "It is impossible." I remembered our pleasant pic-nic at Ogee eighteen months before with the officers of the United States steamer Hartford, and how our meal was enlivened by the gay damsels whose smiles and light humor were more than half the feast, as, after the fashion of the land, they strove to divert their guests: the contrast now was dispiriting. Not even the high position or the dignified demeanor of the worthy General could coax the inflexible innkeeper to any further amenities. It was clear we were not to be trusted among female charms, and so it was with no regret that we paid even an extravagant bill of $7, and shook off the dust of our feet against beautiful but inhospitable Ogee.

While our horses were yet resting we walked to the Fox Temple, which has a local reputation but which our visit did not justify. It is called "Fox Temple" because a small shrine is built over a fox hole, with an opening left, two or three feet above the foundation, for the ingress and egress of the sacred animal, and where, from the traces of repeated footsteps, it truly appeared as if it was often visited by some animal—from the marks, not of the cunning fox, I am sure, but some marauding puss or amatory tom in nocturnal rambles for plunder or pleasure.

The famous temple of "Asakusa Quanon" was to be visited on our way homeward, but, instead of going directly thither, we took a detour by a pleasant country path through the rice fields and vegetable gardens, and so skirting the city's hem, avoided its annoying crowds. Not that the Yedo people were especially troublesome, on the contrary, I had occasion everywhere to remark their civility; there was in this a change for the better since my previous visits, and I rarely heard the epithet, so common then, of *tojin baka*—"foreign fool."

Quanon's crowd of devotees was as great as ever, and our escort had to make way for us through the throng of pilgrims. The busy traffickers who keep the little stalls that on either hand extend from the gateway 100 yards to the temple steps, were reaping a harvest of tempos by the sale of little memorials to the pilgrims of their visit to this famous shrine. The span of sacred white horses was coming down the temple steps as we prepared to go up. These horses are pure white, and from their stalls hard by are daily led up the flight of stone steps to the doorway of the inner shrine, as an act of worship. Many a dish of pious provender and sanctified bean cake do they receive from propitiating pilgrims. Their stalls are close by the main entrance, where they pass their sacred lives in pampered ease, with always their glittering harness on, not a whit more lazy, sleek, or useless than the shaven-headed, white-robed monks whom they so much resemble.

We passed into the temple and among its crowd of eager worshippers; not an angry word or look did we get for our intrusion among the devotees, nor was there any lull in the shower of iron cash that poured over our heads into the alms box before the altar. We passed out again at a side door, and here, as in some other lands, it being only a step from the church to the theater, we entered the latter just as the prompter was ringing up the curtain for a new act. The call bell in Japan is two billets of wood struck together, and the curtain is raised by being lowered out of sight! The performance was after the Ravel style; a series of acrobatic performances hinged on the thin thread of a play. The theater was crowded; pit and gallery were full of well-looking, well dressed people. Toward the close of the act a trap door opened in the ceiling nearly over our heads, and a man clothed in a robe with a long tail to it, and a face made hideous to the last degree by paint, was lowered down and suspended over the audience by a hook in the back of his dress. He represented the Evil One, and as he swayed backward and forward over the audience, as if in pursuit of his victim, grinning hideously the while, I thought from his proximity he might seize and carry off our worthy diplomatic representative, but swooping down, he clutched with his hands a well dressed native who sat in the next row, enjoying the play with his grown-up daughter and three or four young children. Clutching his victim firmly by the back of his robe, he lifted him out of his seat, and they were both lifted together, by the visible machinery of ropes, up through the ceiling, the victim kicking, plunging and crying out like a lost one. From the unsurprised look of the young lady and the children it was evident they were in the play, and had doubtless been seated near us purposely, as being distinguished characters in the audience, yet so quietly that we had looked upon them as ordinary spectators.

The curtain closed upon the scene, when the manager came forward to the footlights and politely announced that the play was interrupted for the day because the principal performer had the belly-ache. The audience certainly behaved better under such an announcement than a fashionable audience at home would, for they not only refrained from hisses, cat-calls, and a general desire to break up the properties, but they did not call upon the treasurer to refund, retiring quietly, with greatly sympathetic looks for this colic-stricken star, saying one to the other, "He's got the belly-ache." Every man I passed in going out nudged me with his elbow, and, placing his hands on his abdomen, said, "The play is over; he's got the belly-ache." In fact, so much was said of this unfortunate occurrence, that I began myself to feel premonitions of unripe cucumbers and other gastric disturbances, and hurried out, but the doorkeeper, who was the last, pulled me by the coat, and said "He's got the belly-ache." H.

FROM JAPAN.

An English Squadron in Yedo Bay—Redress Demanded for Late Offenses—Ultimatum to the Japanese Government—Twenty Days Given for an Answer—Retaliation Threatened—The Tycoon has Gone to Minco—Great Council of Daimios Assembled There—An Outbreak Imminent.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, April 14, 1863.

The all-engrossing topic for a few days past has been the demand of the English Government on the Tycoon for reparation for the murder of the English sentries at the Legation in Yedo in June last, and for the attack on a party of Englishmen on the Tokaido in September last, when Mr. Richardson was killed and two others severely wounded.

Three weeks since Rear-Admiral Kuper, Commanding-in-Chief all her Majesty's naval forces in the China Seas, arrived at Yokohama in the Euryalus, escorted by three other war steamers. Since that time there have been accessions to the squadron, till now there lie in our harbor eleven men-of-war, several of which are large and powerful steamers. Several others are daily expected, as Admiral Kuper has ordered all the available force on the east Asiatic coast to follow him hither.

On the 6th inst. a formal demand was made at Yedo on the Ministers for Foreign Affairs in the Tycoon's Court for full and ample redress for past outrages. All that has been made known to the public of the nature of these demands is contained in a letter addressed by Col. St. John Neale, the English Chargé d'Affaires, to the English Consul, requesting him to communicate to the British residents the grave position of affairs. This letter, together with the one addressed by the English Consul to the residents under his charge, I inclose:

YOKOHAMA, April 6, 1863.

SIR: I have already made known to you the purport of a note I have this day presented to the Japanese Government, containing a declaration of grievances and unrequited outrages of which British subjects have been the victims and sufferers, and for which, under instructions from her Majesty's Government, I have demanded a specific reparation within a noted period of time.

The attack upon her Majesty's Legation at Yedo, on the 26th of June last, when two of the guard of H. M. S. Renard were treacherously murdered, and the subsequent barbarous murder of Mr. Richardson, on the 14th of September, and murderous assault committed on the same occasion upon a lady and two other gentlemen British subjects, are special outrages for which reparation is now demanded.

That reparation comprises the trial and capital execution of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, a heavy pecuniary penalty on Japan for that offense and a considerable compensation for the sufferers, or their surviving relatives.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government of the Tycoon, influenced by wise and just reflections, will yield a ready compliance to the demands thus rendered necessary by these unprovoked and outrageous acts.

On the other hand, in the possible contingency which exists of the Japanese Government refusing to accede to those demands, or hoping to evade them by futile arguments or procrastination, it becomes my duty to apprise you of the inevitable adoption in such an event of coercive measures by the Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-Chief her Majesty's naval forces in these seas, now arrived here with a considerable force and furnished with instructions to the above effect analogous to my own.

Twenty days, dating from the 6th instant, is the period allotted as the term which I will await the definite and categorical reply of the Japanese Government, and the nature of which, when received, will decide the adoption or otherwise of coercive measures, the duration and severity of which will be proportioned to the degree of ill-advised obstinacy or resistance which the Japanese Government may assume.

Under such circumstances I have to instruct you to call a meeting of the British residents within your Consular Jurisdiction, or of a Committee appointed by them, and make known to them the purport of this dispatch, with a view that her Majesty's subjects may individually adopt such precautionary measures for the safeguard of their commercial interests as they may deem expedient, while in regard to general measures of defense against the contingency of aggression or attack upon the several settlements during the continuance of coercive operations, the Rear Admiral Commanding-in-Chief H. M. Naval Forces, will very shortly propose to concert with the Diplomatic Agents and Naval Commanders of Foreign States on the spot, respecting the adoption of such combined arrangements as may be practicable and expedient.

I have to request you to communicate the purport of this dispatch to your colleagues the Consuls of friendly nations residing at Kanagawa-Yokohama with the least possible delay.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE.

Her Majesty's Consul does not deem it necessary to introduce the communication the purport of which he is directed to impart to the community by any lengthened statement.

All her Majesty's subjects in this country are aware of the grave and fatal occurrences which took place on the 26th of June, and 14th September last.

These have naturally engaged the serious attention of the Government, and her Majesty has directed her Charge d'Affaires to demand in her name such reparation and redress as the gravity of the circumstances requires. (Here read the letter of her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires.)

I request you will particularly take notice that the object of her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in directing me to acquaint you with the tenor of his dispatch is to enable British subjects to take such timely measures of prudence and precaution in reference to their commercial and individual interests, as they may consider the circumstances require them to adopt.

The Admiral proposes to concert with the Chiefs of the other Foreign Nations such arrangements as may lead best to secure the safety of the settlement.

It is especially my duty in the grave state of our relations with the Government of this country to impress upon you in the plainest terms the expediency and necessity of observing the greatest circumspection and courtesy in your intercourse with the natives of all ranks and classes—to avoid all acts which may lead to complications likely to render still more difficult the position of those intrusted with the control of her Majesty's affairs in this country, and by the exercise of a discreet self-restraint shun all occasions of unnecessary exposure to personal risk.

I have only to state that the foregoing contains *all* the material information which, under present circumstances, it can possibly be in the power of her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to foresee or make them acquainted with. The whole question is in a future, which rapidly approaches, and during which it is hardly necessary to say that your safety and protection, so far as the same may be practicable, will be an object of anxious solicitude.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

The ultimatum was delivered on the 6th inst., and the terminal day rapidly approaches, when, if the demands be not complied with, our little settlement will be exposed to all the chances of war. There are no indications as yet of what the result will be. The native people about us thus far express only the greatest indifference to the matter; they do not seem to believe that any serious difficulty will occur, let the Tycoon reply as he may. While not so conceited as the Chinese, they have yet ample confidence in the power of their chiefs and princes. Meetings of the foreign merchants and residents have been held to take into consideration our exposed condition and our means of defense. Not a few are apprehensive that the Japanese, whose ancient cunning and treachery is in mind, may take the initiative before the twenty days are out, and attempt a surprise of the foreign settlement. And Admiral Kuper, who has advised the ladies to seek a place of greater safety—that is, the shipping—or to leave the country altogether, yet does not so much as land a night patrol.

It is unfortunate that at this juncture the Tycoon and the chief officers of his court are absent, they having departed on the long contemplated visit to the Mikado at Minco, a fortnight since. This visit of the Tycoon to the Spiritual Emperor, where, at the same time, there is to be a great gathering of the most powerful Daimios of the realm, is one of vast importance to the future of Japan. For many years there has been no such assemblage of the country's Chiefs, and we may expect that many conflicting interests will be reconciled or expand into open acts of hostility. The internal and external relations of the country will be more firmly established, or all the land will be ablaze with the fires of civil war. These are the alternatives, and we wait anxiously the result of the Minco meeting, as well as Admiral Kuper's demands, the latter, no doubt, giving [illegible] intensity to the counsels of the former. The [illegible] canofou which unhappy Nipon has so long been [illegible]ing is either to be quenched forever or burst out [illegible] magnificent violence. No longer any treacherous subdued smoldering.

Should the Admiral fail to get satisfaction at [illegible] it is rumored that he will take his fleet to O[illegible] seventeen miles from Minco, and demand redress of the assembled powers of the realm, where T[illegible] Mikado and Daimios will be together, and [illegible] shall be no shuffling of responsibility from o[illegible] tion to another of this tripartite power in the [illegible]ship of Japan. Or, as say others, he wil[illegible] Kagosima, the capital of great Satsuma, [illegible] it was that did the foul deeds of the [illegible]tember, and demand the assassins from [illegible] guns of his hereditary castle, or wreak [illegible]ance there.

Such are the courses open to him [illegible] own belief is, that before the twenty [illegible] expired, the Japanese Government will [illegible] a complying answer in part, or make [illegible] for further delay that the Admiral will [illegible] by "a decent regard for the opinions of mankind" to consider them before taking [illegible] measures." Otherwise, Japanese [illegible] diplomacy will, for the first time, have failed in carrying its end. They can, too, [illegible] not diplomatic [illegible] demand a hearing and an answer [illegible] than at the cannon's mouth. Though Admiral Kuper is [illegible] his countrymen to be ambitious of winning the knightly spurs, he must in this [illegible] century win them in a knightly way, if he would wear them with knightly honor.

We calmly await the issue of the twenty days, and their event of peace or [illegible] war to a people who, for three centuries have known the blessings of unbroken peace. Not so anxiously do we wait for the results to ourselves and our property, for on us and our property will fall such blows as the Japanese may have to give.

The Wyoming is soon expected and will be loudly welcomed at this crisis. The French have two war steamers here, and the Dutch two. A part of the Russian Asiatic Squadron is looked for, so that the corps of observation will be [illegible].

THE REBELLION [illegible] DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic League to the People of the United States.

WHAT IS THE TRUE THEORY OF THE REBELLION?

This question is of vital importance to the nation. It should be made a question of absorbing interest. Every person should turn his immediate attention to the investigation of the subject. He should turn aside prejudice, preconceived opinions, and by careful and searching analysis ascertain the true cause of the great convulsion that is upheaving the whole elements of American society.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE assumes that this war is entirely political—that the conflict now raging is a conflict between the DEMOCRATIC and ANTI-DEMOCRATIC forces of the nation—that the Rebellion had its origin in a conspiracy against the political rights of the non-slaveholding masses in the South, as well as against the national unity—that this conspiracy was nothing less than a long contemplated plot to destroy the national unity, overthrow free institutions in the South, and to erect a central and hereditary slave aristocracy upon the ruins of Republican Government in the Southern States; that the conspirators who inaugurated the Rebellion have been, and still are, in league with the European aristocracy to destroy our national unity and to subvert the DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES upon which our institutions are founded.

IS THIS THEORY OF THE REBELLION TRUE?

When the war struck the nation, it struck a confused mass of public opinion. The seven millions of non-slaveholders of the South were entirely in the dark as to the secret objects and purposes of the conspirators. The masses of the North understood the real motives of the revolt no better. The conspirators threw false pretences upon the surface in order to disguise their real objects. These objects were too atrocious to be made an open basis of attempted revolution; hence they were kept out of sight, except to the conspirators of the INNER circle of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The outside tools of that infamous order, the tools, plumps and initiated of the leading Rebels, were not let into the secret purposes of the originators of the conspiracy. The great bulk of that order do not understand to-day the atrocious purposes to which they are being put. They are a politically vitiated, blind and devoted tees, banded together for the destruction of the national unity, without even knowing the class, that the great Southern conspiracy had for its object the PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY through the subversion OF DEMOCRACY.

Slowly, and by "piece meal" have the evidences of the real motives of the conspirators been picked out from the records of rebellion. At the commencement of the war, outside of the conspirators, knowledge of the secret motives of the conspiracy had been obtained by a few Southern Unionists. But to these Unionists, the knowledge obtained [illegible] at half

knowledge at the commencement of the revolt. Though morally persuaded in their own minds as to the true theory of the rebellion, they did not possess the positive evidences in combination to make it apparent to the minds of others. Gradually have they accumulated the evidences which they are now engaged in throwing before the public.

For the purpose of exhibiting the almost entire ignorance of the North as to the secret motives of the Rebellion, we republish the following extract from *The New-York World* of the 4th of October, 1862:

EXTRACT.

"The Northern people have accepted this war on too narrow grounds altogether. They have comprehended but a very meager portion of the real interest at stake—for the very good reason that they have hardly begun to understand the spirit and aims of the Rebel leaders. Had there been a better appreciation of the actual truth, the war would never have lagged as it has been suffered to do from the beginning.

"The evidence of such men as Col. Hamilton, who is fresh from the active scenes of the Rebellion, and who has watched it with penetrating eye from its first step, is of peculiar value. Their conclusions, formed on the spot, face to face with the monster, are of infinitely more weight than the notions of Northern men, who know it only by occasional glimpses in the far distance. It is well that their testimony should be brought before our public whenever it can be obtained. The gentlemen who have induced Col. Hamilton to address our people with instruction and appeal, have done the good cause precious service. . . . .

Col. Hamilton has no hesitation in pronouncing the issue now pending to be THE VERY HIGHEST, AND BROADEST, AND DEEPEST possible. It is, to his mind, nothing more nor less than A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE ULTIMATE PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT—a question whether *the rule of the few* or *the rule of the many* shall prevail. He presents it as his settled conviction that *the leaders* in this Rebellion are actuated by a distinct purpose to SUPPLANT POPULAR GOVERNMENT and ESTABLISH A MONARCHY—and that this comes from their belief that *Slavery can have no effectual safeguard except what the strongest form of government can afford*. Therefore, he warns us not to rest upon the idea that more territory, or even mere nationality, is at stake in this conflict.

"What has really got to be decided, as he justly views it, is, not whether the flag itself shall be deprived of a third of its stars, or whether the flag itself shall continue to exist, but *whether the Republican principle*, which has given the flag all its glory, *is or is not to perish*. He rightly declares that the co-existence of a Monarchy and a Republic between the Great Lakes and the Gulf, is a civil impossibility—that such an experiment would only be *another name for perpetual war*.

"We are, therefore, shut up to the absolute necessity of meeting this question now, once for all, and in fidelity to the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, which our forefathers sealed with their blood, are bound to prosecute this war with energy and a self-devotion far beyond anything we have yet displayed. These are great facts which Col. Hamilton seeks to enforce. He talks like a man who is thoroughly pervaded by a sense of their awful moment—and no mind that heeds his disclosures and his arguments, can doubt that he is right."

The state of public opinion in the North eight months ago, as to the real cause and objects of the rebellion, was precisely what *The World* described it. The Cabinet at Washington seemed to understand what the real issue was no better than the multitude. Most of the Generals in the armies appeared to comprehend the real question least of all. Thousands upon thousands of our countrymen went off with the fallacious idea that the very conspirators who had plotted the conspiracy to overthrow the nationality, and who had taken the last desperate leap into the abyss of political crime and bloodshed, could be persuaded to act as an agency to restore the Union. It is but a few weeks only since this delusion was given up.

How is it to-day? Considerable progress has been made in carrying a knowledge of the true causes of the Rebellion to the masses. The leading intellects of the nation have mastered the true theory of the Rebellion. Information as to the secret motives of the traitors to subvert the Democratic or Republican principle in government is being gradually diffused. As fast as this information goes out, and the motives of the traitors are appreciated, the popular determination to stand by the cause of nationality is strengthened. As fast as the true phase of the issue is carried to the brave men in the army and navy, they are made to see more clearly the full-blown magnitude of the great cause they are fighting for. They send us back word that this great cause is NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH. There is a significance that comes from the meaning words of the brave men who are exposing their lives to the diseases of camp life, the casualties of the battle-field, and the toils and privations of war that may as well be heeded. The army and navy now understand the full meaning of the Rebellion.

We admonish our countrymen to look calmly for the true cause of the Rebellion. It did not originate with the Democratic masses of free labor North or South. The slaveholders alone were the instigators of the attempted revolution. It requires but a few short paragraphs to describe the whole process of reasoning that impelled them to take the step of revolt. Let every one remember the theory of all our statesmen and political philosophers, past and present, that is, "SLAVERY SOONER OR LATER MUST GO OUT UNDER THE LAWS OF POPULATION." Slaves were political property. This property depended for its duration upon the action of political forces. It was subject at any time to be legislated out of the State. The slaveholders CALCULATED THE TIME at which this would be done. They saw before them a 27,000,000 power of enfranchised free labor. On the ratio of past increase, twenty-three years would swell this free labor force to 54,000,000. Forty-six years would increase it to 108,000,000. Sixty-nine years would swell it to 216,000,000. In the meantime the slaveholding population, according to the past ratio of increase, would amount to 10,000,000 only. What was to be done? Here was a prospective free-labor population that must inevitably become crowded in a little time. Slaveholders were not stupid enough to suppose that when this population became crowded, it would consent to be put to inconvenience on account of Slavery. This democratized force of free labor was a horrid phantom to the pro-slavery sensibilities. Their jealousies were intensified beyond all restraint. They grew to hate everything, as some expressed it, that had the "prefix of the word free." "Free labor," "free speech," "free schools," and they might have added, free government. They tried the experiment in competition with freedom in Kansas. With all the vicious appliances of the Administration to support them, and to work insults upon the cause of freedom, they inaugurated the Kansas crusade under the "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrine. They instituted a mock Border-ruffian Legislature, proceeded in characteristic style, and struck down the principle of civil liberty. Free labor stood upon its rights and drove them out. A South Carolinian said truly when he declared that "it mattered not what the programme might be, the numerical strength of free labor would take any programme slaveholders might make, and beat them on it." When the Dred Scott decision was promulgated in the South there was much rejoicing over it. A crowd assembled to celebrate the triumph over the North. "Now," said an orator, "we have the true doctrine. It is now judicially established that the negro cannot become a citizen. We have now the doctrine that the land and the fulness thereof is made for the white man." "Yes," said a factious listener, "and the Free State forces will take the doctrine, and act upon it, and put a construction upon it that may not suit quite as well."

When compromises were talked about, the Secessionists knew that there was no political party, or combination of politicians, that had any power or authority to compromise away the rights or interests of free labor. They knew that the talk about the guaranties to Slavery as against the increasing free-labor forces was all idle talk. They knew that in the Union, SLAVERY WAS A DOOMED INSTITUTION—that it could not probably linger through the years of an ordinary lifetime, at most, that it could hardly survive the duration of a single long life. The theory was fully established in the minds of the Secessionists, "That Slavery could not survive the almost immediate and inevitable shock of free labor and democracy." To get rid of the Northern and Southern free-labor forces in combination, they wished to separate from the North. To get rid of the free-labor forces of the South, the "enemies at home," they expected and feared another contest. They fully believed that revolution and subversion of democracy were the only means of perpetuating Slavery. It was for this reason that the leaders of the rebellion declared "they would not accept terms of accommodation were a blank sheet of paper presented, and they permitted to write the conditions." They knew the utter impossibility of placing the free-labor democracy of the Union under the ban of disability. Without doing this there was no chance for the long duration of Slavery in the Union. The Secessionists knew this, and are now acting upon their own theory of the necessity of separating from the North, and of subverting Democracy in the South. If our fellow-citizens will but utilize their own knowledge, and put that knowledge with the evidences coming from the conspirators themselves, no intelligent man or woman need be at any loss as to the true theory of the rebellion, or the motives and objects that moved in the undercurrent of the conspiracy.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Twelve years ago a leading traitor of Virginia addressed a leading traitor of South Carolina, and distinctly presented THE GREAT ISSUE OF TO-DAY.

"I must acknowledge, my dear Sir, (said he,) that I look to the future with almost as much apprehension as hope. You well object to the term DEMOCRAT. DEMOCRACY, in its original philosophical sense is, indeed, incompatible with SLAVERY and the whole system of Southern society. Yet, if we look back, what change will you find made in any of our State Constitutions, or in our Legislation, in its general course for the last fifty years, which was not in the direction of this Democracy? Do not its principles and theories become daily more fixed in our practice—I had almost said in the opinions of our people?"

And then the traitor prayed that national difficulties might be brought to the phase of bloodshed as a means of exciting Southern alacrity in treason!

"'Separation from the North (said Mr. Spratt) will merely adjourn the contest. The FORM and SPIRIT of DEMOCRACY has made its way across the border—it has overspread the States of Delaware and Maryland—it has extended to the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia—it has entered Southern cities—it has glided into schools and pulpits—it has crept about the halls of Legislation; and so it is, that we are not alone in the contest with the North which bears the banners of Democracy, but with the Democracy itself within the States, the cities, and the institutions of the South. As this Southern Democracy grapples Slavery in its homes and on its hearthstones, Slavery is like the Thracian horse that bore its rider from the field, and escaping enemies abroad, it will be forced to wage a still more deadly contest with its enemies at home.'"

This was the moving spirit and reasoning that inaugurated the attempted revolution. Who were these "enemies at home?" They were none other than native-born white citizens of the South, but who, like their brotherhood of the North, had been guilty of the crime of *Democracy* and *free labor*. How was this *glaring injustice* to slaveholders to be remedied? Let Mr. Moore of Mississippi answer the question.

"'Those pestilent and pernicious dogmas—"the greatest good of the greatest number"—"the majority shall rule"—are, in their practical application, the frightful source of disorders never to be quieted—philosophies the most false, and passions the most wild, destructive, and ungovernable. In America, by reason of the operation of causes wholly extraneous to the considerations of government and society, the republican experiment has been prolonged beyond recorded precedent; but painful as the reflection must be to all such as subscribe to the Utopian philosophy, and have an abiding faith in the capacity of man for enlightened self-rule, it must be confessed that the experiment of the American Republic of America has failed. The institution of an hereditary Senate and Executive is the political form best suited to the genius, and most expressive of the ideas, of the South.'"

We, the members of the Democratic League, assuming to represent the true Democracy of the nation North and South, have taken issue with these traitors in the following declaratory RESOLUTIONS of our League:

"It is further DECLARED and RESOLVED, That the Pro-Slavery spirit in politics has looked with distrust and hostility to the general education and elevation of the non-slaveholding population South—that these masses can never hope for the adoption of a just Southern policy under the jealous and selfish sway of class and caste; and therefore, to allow the free laboring white population in the Southern States to be separated by force from the natural and sympathizing fellowship of free labor in the North, would lay the foundation of deeper injustice and additional disparagement.

"It is further DECLARED and RESOLVED, That the twenty-seven millions non-slaveholding population, North and South, are entitled to the same advantages, and the same political destiny—that they are alike dependent upon their industry for subsistence, and are equally bound by the ties of BROTHERHOOD and political affinity, to uphold the ascendency of the masses to the voting, governing power of the Union—that it is the duty alike of this population, North and South, to join in the work of mutual protection against the machinations of any class that seeks, on ANY PRETENSE, the subordination of the masses to any portion of our common country.

"It is further DECLARED and RESOLVED, That the provision of the Constitution which guarantees to the people of every State FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, is the inherent provision of our fundamental law, without the maintenance of which the fabric of Democratic Government must fall to the ground. It is, therefore, further declared and resolved, that any and every attempting or hostile antagonism to this guaranty of freedom, should be removed without scruple by the strong hand of force; and more especially when the spirit of such antagonism is found plotting treason at home, and seeking the alliance of democracy-haters in Europe, in order to overthrow and bring democratic government into disrepute.

"It is further DECLARED and RESOLVED, That all despotism has its origin in the dominion or attempted dominion of man over man; that the selfish purposes of privileged class are the same in both Europe and America—that the subordination of the masses for the benefit of the few has its origin in the same spirit in both hemispheres; and that the attempt of Rebel slaveholders to break up the Empire of Freedom in America, is well worthy the adulation and sympathy of the privileged classes in Europe, who, in their delusion, are now exulting over the supposed downfall of Democracy in the United States.

"It is further DECLARED and RESOLVED, That the education of the masses is the best investment that property ever made—that the elevation of the masses is the best guaranty that property ever secured; whilst the distribution of power through the enfranchisement of the masses is the only foundation of stable government that has both the disposition and wisdom to give protection and maintain the natural rights of man against the usurpations of class and power—that in just such proportion as the respective States of this Union have proceeded upon these principles in combination, and made advancement on this platform, have they secured protection to person and property; manifested adherence to the government of their fathers, and resisted attempts to overthrow it."

We shall not stop to debate with the conspirators the comparative merits of DEMOCRACY and ARISTOCRACY. That question was foreclosed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. We shall not stop to debate with *conservatives* who are seeking through intrigue to uphold the acknowledged antagonism of democracy. That antagonism will fall with the rebellion it plotted. The nation will now demand security for the future. It will demand that security by the removal of an institution whose operations had turned up a class, governed by a spirit adverse to republican government. The combatants are now American slavery and its con- [illegible] The blood of the nation, shed in upholding the flag of free government, will not have been shed in vain.

We earnestly invite the press and our fellow-countrymen of the North to co-operate in carrying to the masses of the nation a knowledge of the true causes of the attempted revolution. When that is done, we shall no more wrangle over false issues, but will be ready to accept the issue as the traitors have tendered it—as they are fighting it, and as the true phase of the question as a means of uniting the North, as well as of restoring the South. There are seven millions free white laborers in the South disconnected with proprietorship in Slavery. This is a naturally democratic element, consequently a natural element of national strength. The million and a half including slaveholders and their families, have become an anti-democratic force, consequently an ingredient of national weakness. When the masses in the South are made to understand the true nature of the conspiracy, they will be made to perceive its atrocity. Then will come the evil day of reckoning with the conspirators. In that day the traitors will be made to atone for the blood of the children of the South at the hands of those whose rights they conspired against. THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTH MUST, AND WILL BE MADE THE FUTURE POLITICAL SOUTH. This will solve the problem as to how the Union is to be restored. There is, and can be no other basis of restoration. None other is practicable; and were it practicable, none other would be desirable. The rights of the masses in the South have been trodden down in exact proportion as the true principles of Democracy have been subverted. They will rise again and be secured in just such degree as the principles of Democracy are re-established. This has become the condition precedent to the protection and prosperity of the South. The South can never again be made or converted into an assisting force of national strength in any other manner than by extinguishing its antagonisms of Democracy.

The time has come when the nation is obliged to cast about truthfully and to determine with accuracy what is and what is not an element of National strength. We shall no longer attempt to settle it through sophistries. The present conflict between true Democracy and its antagonisms will illustrate the question. This conflict will make an illustration through calamity that the people of the Union will hereafter abide by. We need not stop to inquire at this moment whether the colored man as a FREE MAN is a better man in the cause of nationality than his Rebel master is as a slaveholder. The tears and anguish of the nation over the graves of those sacrificed to sustain the nationality against the slaveholders' Rebellion will settle this question.

We ask our citizens to co-operate with us in spreading the evidences we have collected throughout the whole land. We are prepared to show what all should be willing to accept upon proper proof, and that is that the conspirators of the South and their aristocratic allies in Europe are alone responsible for this war; that it was plotted and intended as a warfare against Democracy as well as against the nationality. The Rebellion was started into growth on false and fraudulent pretenses. It became formidable through its systematic plans of imposition, and has thus far lived on its hypocrisy. Had the real objects of the conspiracy been known at the outset, the Rebellion could not have started into formidable growth. Were they distinctly known to-day to the masses of the nation, the Rebellion could not live a week.

Executive Committee.

LORENZO SHERWOOD late of Texas.	EDMUND WETMORE, N. Y.
ANDREW J. HAMILTON, Texas.	ISAAC SHERMAN, N. Y.
CHARLES F. KIRKLAND, N. Y.	ALBERT GILBERT, N. Y.
HENRY O'RIELLY, N. Y.	W. M. COOPER, N. Y.
GEORGE F. NELSON, N. Y.	ELIAS MUNDY, N. Y.
THOMAS EWBANK, N. Y.	RICHARD H. WILLIAMS, N. Y.
WILLIAM A. HALL, N. Y.	DANIEL GODWIN, Brooklyn.
STEPHEN SMITH, N. Y.	H. M. WARREN, Brooklyn.
HENRY C. GARDINER, N. Y.	PIERPONT ISHAM, New-York.
WM. T. BLODGETT, N. Y.	GEORGE W. BRACKENRIDGE, Texas.
WM. OLAND BOURNE, N. Y.	

June 24, 1863. HENRY O'RIELLY, Secretary.

EXPENSIVE OX FEED.—Mr. Thomas G. Harris of Wright, Ottawa County, Mich., received $205 in greenbacks, which he placed in his dinner-pail in his cart, to which he afterward hitched his oxen, and, while absent, one of them upset the pail, swallowed the dinner, and took the greenbacks for dessert. The ox was immediately killed, and the money found uninjured.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, June 23.—There was a full attendance of men and women at the Club to-day, and a very lively discussion upon miscellaneous subjects, arising mostly from the "Letters from the People," read by SOLON ROBINSON. The leading topics were as follows:

Boyden's New Strawberry.—Dr. TRIMBLE asked to have a committee to investigate the merits of this new candidate for favor with Strawberry culturists—a new seedling, which it is acknowledged excels in size, or rather, in the number of large berries produced, all others; 28 fill a dinner plate, weighing an ounce each. The Doctor and Mr. CARPENTER both spoke of it as "the best of all strawberries." SOLON ROBINSON conceded excellence to it, but contended that it was no better than twenty other sorts, and not at all equal to the Hooker.

Profitable Strawberry Culture.—A letter from Mr. Riker of Stamford, Conn., inviting the Club to visit his place to see the growth of strawberries, incidentally stated that he is sending them every morning to New-York, where he gets 50 cents a quart, and that this is equivalent to $1,000 an acre—the variety, the Austin seedling, which he prefers over Wilson or Triomphe de Gand.

Tribute to the Memory of a Worthy Member of the Club.—Dr. TRIMBLE—Edward Doughty, aged 76 years, late of Newark, is dead. As he has been long a member of this Club, respected or loved by all, as he loved all that tended to the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, I move that a Committee be appointed to prepare some resolutions expressing our respect for so good a man, who can be with us no more.

The Chairman, JOHN P. VEEDER, named Dr. Trimble, the Rev. Mr. Weaver, and R. G. Pardee, as such Committee, to report next meeting.

Cherries for a Name.—Some cherries, sent in for a name, from Greenfield, L. I., so much resemble black Tartarian, in looks and taste, that several members thought that they were of that sort, until JOHN G. BERGEN reminded them that upon the locality named the black Tartarian could not be ripe at this time.

A new *Dairy Implement* was exhibited by Mr. Richardson of Sherman, Chatauqua County, N. Y., and submitted to a Committee, for trial and report. It is a patented contrivance for straining cream, through a No. 60 wire gauze, which frees it of all white specks, which cannot be converted into butter by churning, and which injures the butter, as it cannot be worked, nor washed out. Straining cream has long been practised by the tedious process of squeezing it through a cloth, as it not only frees it of these deliterious particles, but renders it more homogeneous, it is churned easier and makes more butter. It also, occasionally, takes out a fly, bug, hair, or other unnecessary addition to the cream pot. This implement is a large tin pail, with a pump plunger in a tube at the bottom, by which the cream is rapidly forced through the strainer, right into the churn. It looks worthy of notice from butter makers.

A Woman's Letter About Ants and Other Things.—SARAH E. FERRIS writes from Ionia, Mich., recommending whitewash to keep aphides from trees, and tar around the body to keep off ants; or, if tar is not convenient, use soft grafting-wax. For ants in houses, the same remedy placed across their path.

Yeast Cakes.—Scald Indian corn meal with boiling water, cool to blood-heat, and add half a tea-cup full of light yeast to each pint of meal. When very light add meal till you have a stiff dough. Form a roll two inches through, and cut into cakes half inch thick, and dry in the shade upon plates or smooth boards. One cake will raise two loaves if set in a sponge. Potatoes are highly recommended to be boiled, mashed fine, and added to the sponge.

Advice to the Club.—Mrs. Ferris also writes, as follows:

"I take THE TRIBUNE; am very much interested in the progress of the 'Farmer's Club,' and wish and pray they may not recommend the cultivation of any article for the destruction of the human family. Tobacco is certainly a useless article, and is visiting the mind and body of a great portion of our males, young and old, and some portion of our females. There is enough in this world that is nutritious and useful for agriculturists to produce that will be a blessing instead of a curse. Grape culture, for the purposes of wine-making is also recommended. Wine never is beneficial in any case. 'Tis merely a stimulant, not a tonic—and millions have been and are being destroyed by it. The first record we have of the use of wine is, that Noah drunk of it till drunken, and then cursed his son. Grapes are excellent and nutritious, and every family ought to have them for their healing properties, in cases of sickness. Syrup can be made of grapes without fermentation, which is very soothing in cases of debility."

Dr. TRIMBLE—This lady tells us how to drive away ants from the trees, but she don't tell us what harm they do. Can any one tell whether they do any?

R. G. PARDEE—Yes; I have had strawberries nearly destroyed by them, and I have always found the best thing to treat them with is hot water. Find their nests, and scald them and cook their eggs.

WM. L. CARPENTER—I use no other remedy. It can be poured hot enough to cook the ants, without injury to any but very tender plants.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bush of Busti, N. Y., recommends spirits of camphor upon the nests or haunts of ants, but she is in doubt whether they do not do more good than harm in the garden, since she finds them destroying other insects. For instance, she says:

"I had a box of pansy seedlings a few weeks old, that the little green bugs were killing, though I had smoked them with tobacco, and tried other means to destroy the bugs, not the pansies. I set them out on the ground, and this morning I did not see any bugs, but the little ants were running over the box. You that are learned in such mysteries, tell us, do they do any harm?"

That is an important question for all cultivators to consider—Are ants noxious animals or not? We must learn to distinguish enemies from friends.

Mrs. Bush also says: "I desire to express the interest I take in the discussions of the Farmers' Club. I wish, too, to second the motion of C. W. Craig of Kansas, that you talk more about flowers. Please to mention for her benefit that I got althea seeds of B. K. Bliss, Springfield, Mass."

Tomatoes and Melon Bugs.—A lady, who wishes her name suppressed (because her husband takes THE TRIBUNE, we suppose, and might see what she writes), gives the following remedy for the striped melon bug. She says:

"Some six or seven years ago, a gentleman who is something of a gardener, told me he had observed that vines growing near tomatoes were never touched by the striped bug. In a very quiet way, and by several years trial, he has satisfied himself that the striped bug had a peculiar aversion to the odor of the tomato-plant. Since that time I have tried it repeatedly, have had excellent cucumbers, and never a bug. Perhaps it will not be too late for some of the Club to give it a trial this year. An occasional plant among the vines, with plenty of good hoeing, and frequent watering if the season be dry, would probably be better than to have so many as to shade the vines. Perhaps it may interest some of your readers to know something of the prospect of the growing crops in this part of the West. The season has been an unusually fine one, and the Winter wheat was never better. Spring wheat and oats are equally good, and there is a greater number of acres sown than ever before. We hear the same from every part of the State. Wisconsin can supply England, if need be, and still her granaries to the brim. There is also considerable hay."

Mr. WEAVER—I think that my breed of melon bugs must be different from others. I saw it recommended to keep cooped with hens and chickens in the garden. I tried that, but they did not rid my vines of the bugs. I have grown tomatoes and melon and cucumber vines together, but that did not prevent the depredations of the bugs.

The Pennsylvania Tea Plant.—HULDA BARTON, of Pittsfield, Penn., sent a specimen of the Tea Plant that has been spoken of so much of late in the papers. She says: "We have made it and put it before good judges of tea, and no one knew but what it cost $1 50 a pound. The leaf resembles that of the tea we buy."

SOLON ROBINSON.—I have tried this tea, and find a slight resemblance to the real article. Undoubtedly, as one correspondent said, it has been used by store-keepers to mix with tea, as I think an adulteration of ten or, perhaps, twenty-five per cent would not be detected. It is different from the Yupon tea, used in North-Carolina, and does not produce so stimulating an effect as that. It is also more pleasant to the taste.

A new Plant. What is it?—A. G. CHAPMAN, writes from Scipio, New-York, (near Cayuga lake): "I inclose a few specimens of a new plant sent to me. I have lived in this vicinity for the last 23 years and have not seen it before. What is it? Although deeply interested in other departments of THE TRIBUNE, with me your reports of the Institutes Club are a kind of dessert which I should sadly miss if they should be omitted. While writing I will mention our agricultural prospects. Winter wheat: a very large breadth sown; three-fourths of it looks very promising; more than an average crop may be looked for. Early sowed wheat, barley and oats are looking well; late sowed feels the drouth. Hay will be fully an average crop. Pastures good; the cows show it in a good flow of richest milk, other stock in their sleek and thriving condition. Corn small but promising; a good crop expected. The wool crop will be larger than heretofore. Producers must feel indebted to THE TRIBUNE for its fearless reports of the Wool market. Thousands of dollars will be saved to them through these reports. Let them show them to every farmer and thus double the circulation of THE TRIBUNE. Fruit of all kinds but peaches will be plenty."

R. G. PARDEE—The plant is a *Tekalia*; one of the tassel flower family, grown as an ornamental garden plant. As to the interest felt by farmers in the market reports, and reports of this Club in THE TRIBUNE, I have had some late experience, in a journey at the West. They are not only read with interest, but promote both the circulation of the paper and cultivation of fruits and flowers, and produce a very excellent influence upon the community of agriculture.

Barren Currants.—A. N. Ward, Freedom, N. H., wants to know, "if currant bushes grown from cuttings will produce fruit. My father has some over fifteen years old, that have never produced a full grown currant. They blossom every year and currants form, but they always blight and fall off before they are half grown. If they will grow from cuttings, I should like to know why these do not mature."

To this inquiry Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. PARDEE replied that the cause of the currants not maturing has nothing to do with the fact that the bushes were propagated from cuttings, since that is the way that nearly all such fruits are propagated. The fault is, perhaps, owing to the method of cultivation, which should be in rich, mellow ground, and not as is usually the case in the most out-of-the-way spot about the premises, where the bushes are allowed to run wild.

Mr. VEEDER said that he finds it a good way to set currant bushes through his orchard.

SOLON ROBINSON—I set mine in rows in line with the orchard trees, so as not to interfere with plowing one way.

Botanical Works.—J. Nelson, Franklin, N. Y., asks the Club "to name the best works upon botany for new beginners—something of more practical utility than Linnæus's or Wood's botany."

JOHN G. BERGEN—I object to the Club giving an authoritative opinion of the merit of any particular work. Besides, I do not think it is our business to advertise things for any bookseller. Let him take a hint and attend to his own interest.

Oil an Antidote for Worms on Trees.—E. Parker of Lebanon, Luzerne county, Pa., says: "Oil is a specific to drive worms from fruit trees. Every case where I have used it, the worms have left the trees—though I do not believe in specifics and certain cures, and in sixty years medical practice, have never used or prescribed a quack patent medicine. I believe that patent quack medicines and tobacco are injuring more people and destroying more lives than the war. I use Summer strained lamp oil, applied with a rag around the body of each tree, just below the limbs, and around the limbs that the nests or webs were on. In three days every worm left the trees and never returned. Afterward I applied oil to fruit trees with like success. In every instance where I have used oil, it has driven off the worms."

Mr. CARPENTER don't believe that the oil has any effect upon the worms.

Mr. VEEDER thinks if it was of very strong odor it might drive off the worms—not otherwise.

Remedy for Roaches or Croton Bugs.—Dr. CROWELL—The parings of cucumbers, placed where the bugs can eat of them, are the most effectual remedy for these pests that I have ever found.

Remedy for Rats.—And the best remedy for rats is to fry pieces of cork in fat and place them in the way of rats, which swallow them, and find them so indigestible that they become disgusted and leave the premises.

Plowing Under Green Crops.—An Iowa farmer writes from Davenport as follows:

"No one part of THE TRIBUNE interests me more than the reports of the Farmers' and Fruit-Growers' Clubs. Some talk on early plowing in green crops for manure attracted my attention, and I wonder it was not earlier thought of. We in the West can not raise good crops on late plowing, more especially of new prairie. I have replowed late plowing in the Spring, and found the weeds and grasses nearly as sound as when covered in the Fall. In our soil such a mass of unrotted straw under ground is an injury—worse in a dry than a wet season. No good farmers think of plowing late here.

Peaches in Iowa.—I also notice you [illegible] tion in this latitude. I have been trying peaches for eight years, and they have been frozen to the ground five Winters out of the eight. Last Winter being unusually warm, we have this year (for the first time in the last nine) some peaches, but where they are exposed on the open prairie they are but few, and in many places none. I do not like the idea of turning the tree down to protect it; it seems to me that it would keep the tree stunted, and finally kill it. Some have been protected here by keeping the tree trimmed low, and covering it in the Winter with straw, which is kept from the tree by setting long brush up over the tree first. By covering thick and keeping the straw on late, some have succeeded in raising a little fruit. What protection would the Club advise?"

With such an accumulation of testimony the Club must be satisfied that peach trees do need protection in Iowa, and recommend growing them almost flat upon the ground. A young tree can be trained into almost any shape, and to grow horizontal limbs not more than a foot from the ground.

The Lampas in Colts.—SOLON ROBINSON read a short letter from Wadham's Mills, N. Y., which elicited a long, animated debate. The writer asked for information about burning the lampas in colt's months. "Is it a whim or a necessity?"

WM. S. CARPENTER.—In my opinion it is a necessity. It certainly is no whim that colts are affected with this disease, and they cannot eat while so affected, and I know of no other way to get rid of them so easily as by burning. If cut, they bleed, and the cure is not so effectual. I had a colt ten years ago, troubled with the lampas, and used all the mild remedies that I knew, before resorting to the hot iron. Then I had no trouble in effecting a permanent cure. I find the hot iron an excellent remedy for other diseases. I have several times applied it for quarter crack.

Mr. WEAVER said: I have had some experience with horses, and never heard this remedy for lampas called in question as cruel and unnecessary.

Dr. CROWELL—If the iron is heated to a white heat, and applied skillfully, it gives very little pain. An iron barely red hot is painful, and not so effectual. If the colt has the disease very lightly, it may be cured by astringents and light remedies. Some veterinary surgeons use a seaton in the mouth. I do not approve the practice. It is more painful and dangerous than burning. When a colt is slightly affected it is a good plan to feed him ears of corn to bite upon.

R. H. WILLIAMS of Yates County, N. Y., contended earnestly against cutting or burning lampas. He considers it not a constitutional disease, but a simple inflammation, which may be easily prevented. Burning for lampas makes long teeth, and gives the appearance of age, and causes worse disease than it cures, beside being a cruel operation.

Dr. TRIMBLE—I fully agree with this gentleman.

SOLON ROBINSON—And I do not. He is talking of a disease that has no more to do with the lampas than bleeding at the nose has. Lampas is not merely an inflammation of the gums. It is a constitutional disease that sometimes attacks aged horses, and I do not believe that there is any remedy that is so effectual and causes so little pain as burning with a hot iron. I do not ask the Club to recommend this practice—I do it on my own responsibility. There are cases of sores upon the human system that won't heal, which if cauterized with a hot iron will at once commence the healing process.

The Crops in Illinois.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DONGOLA, Union County, Illinois, June 20, 1863.

A recent journey through the State enables me to speak with knowledge of the subject.

WHEAT.

This will be a fair average; indeed, if no accident befal it, we may expect a large yield. Through the northern and middle part of the State there had been little rain since March, and this has been of more benefit to this grain than if it had been very wet, the result being a slow and strong growth. This would of course be the case on good ground and well prepared. In the Southern part there was plenty of rain through April, but none in May. The wheat here is better than common, but very many fields show the results of poor cultivation, and the yield cannot average more than 7½ bushels to the acre. It is often less.

CORN.

Where there was no rain, the ground was difficult to break, and it turned up in lumps. Much extra labor on the prairies was required to roll and pulverize it so that the seed properly could be planted, and I noticed that in cultivating, double rollers were extensively used. Up to the 10th inst., many had just planted; but generally it was up, and looking well. It was higher, blacker, and stronger than in Egypt. Such is the wonderful vitality of the prairie soil. The breadth planted is large.

OATS.

On the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and north of it, this grain promises well; indeed, it is heavy. South of this, it may do well, but of late years the rust has taken it, and it has become a most uncertain crop.

POTATOES.

These everywhere look finely. Very great difficulty existed in Egypt in finding a few hours of weather wet enough to set out the slips of the sweet variety. But I believe late rains have supplied the want. The culture of the sweet potato has been largely extended within a few years, and though it thrives best south of 37°, it is largely raised up to the lakes. Many find it very profitable.

COTTON.

The planting of the new staple has been astonishingly large, particularly between Cairo and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, both in this State and in Indiana. But it was a general complaint that it looked bad. As I before stated, in the Southern region there was no rain through May, and they who deferred planting till the middle of this month found that only a part of the seed came up, and that looked badly. They who planted in the first week in May, and they are more than half, have now a most beautiful stand. Your correspondent was among the tardy planters, and one time I thought of planting late potatoes where I had put in cotton, because it had not come up. But, after one or two days of rain, ten days ago, it came up at once, and thickly. It is now rapidly growing, looks first rate, and old cotton planters say there is yet a plenty of time for it to do well. Thus, again, we are reminded of the very great importance of putting in a crop in due season. They who neglect this are the ones who mostly complain of the want of rain, or of too much rain.

FRUIT.

The Strawberry season is in its prime at the North, and the fruit is large and excellent. With us it closed two weeks ago, and was scarcely more than a third of a crop. This resulted from neglecting the vines and from the drouth. The prices paid were larger this year than last, and on the whole satisfactory. I noticed that those raised near Chicago brought last week $7 a bushel at wholesale.

Peaches will not be more than a quarter of a crop, owing to the great freeze last October. Other fruits will be abundant.

RAILROADS.

These are doing a heavy business, both in the freighting and passenger business. Most of them are in fine order, and this is the pleasantest time in the year to travel. I slept as soundly on the Illinois Central as if at home, so smooth is the road. N. C. M.

Crop Report of the Agricultural Department.

The following table, though of some interest, is decidedly behind time. That is, behind the time of a daily or weekly newspaper, the motto of which is, "Be prompt"—prompt to obtain and prompt to give information. The Commissioner, the Hon. Isaac Newton, says: "This table presents a very short abstract of the returns to the Agricultural Department, of the amount and condition of the crops in May, 1863. A fuller report, embracing other matters, will shortly be issued and sent to our correspondents and the press generally." That won't do. "The condition in May!" What time in May? From the first to the last of the month the condition may be entirely reversed. In southern Kentucky, wheat is harvested in May. In northern Wisconsin it is sown in May. The *time* must be fixed to make such a report valuable. Then this report is dated June 15. Then it should give reports up to the 10th, at least.

Again: the Commissioner says that "a fuller report will shortly be issued and sent to the press," &c. He might as well send out last year almanacs. Now—to-day, not to-morrow—is the time. It is a kind of promptness that we believe never lived in Washington that the public want. The Department has facilities for collecting valuable statistics. But what is the use of collecting, if not promptly dispensed? However, here is the report as it is.

"The number 10 represents an average of the crops, both as to their *amount* compared with the crops of 1862, and their *appearance* in May, 1863. A number above or below 10, represents as many tenths as it is above or below it. Thus 8 is two-tenths below an average, and 14 is four-tenths above it.

"The table is prepared by first taking an average from the returns of each county, and from these an average of each State, as published in the table. This table can readily be understood by all." It would have been much better understood, if it had told how the crop of 1862 compared with an average of years.

STATES.	WINTER WHEAT. Average am't of land sown compared with 1862.	WINTER WHEAT. Appearance of crop at this date.	SPRING WHEAT. Average am't of land sown compared with 1862.	SPRING WHEAT. Appearance of crop at this date.	RYE. Average am't of land sown compared with 1862.	RYE. Appearance of crop at this date.	CORN. Average am't of land planted compared with 1862.	CORN. Appearance of crop at this date.
Connecticut	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
Delaware	9	9	8	9	11	11	10	9
Illinois	12	9	12	9	9	—	11	9
Indiana	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
Iowa	17	10	12	11	12	10	12	11
Kansas	18	12	6	11	16	11	10	11
Kentucky	9	11	—	—	9	9	8	10
Maine	—	—	11	10	10	10	9	10
Maryland	10	10	—	—	10	10	10	8
Massachusetts	10	9	11	10	11	10	10	9
Michigan	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Minnesota	13	11	12	11	10	10	12	10
Missouri	12	11	10	8	11	11	11	10
New-Hampshire	10	8	11	10	10	10	9	10
New-Jersey	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	10
New-York	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	10
Ohio	9	8	10	10	10	9	11	10
Pennsylvania	10	10	8	10	9	9	11	9
Rhode Island	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Vermont	11	9	10	10	10	10	10	11
Wisconsin	12	10	12	11	11	10	11	10
Nebraska Territory	15	8	11	8	6	10	8	10
General Average	11	9½	10	10	10½	10	10½	9½

STATES.	OATS. Average am't of land sown compared with 1862.	OATS. Appearance of crop at this date.	POTATOES. Average am't of land planted compared with 1862.	POTATOES. Appearance of crop at this date.	SORGHUM. Average am't of land planted compared with 1862.	SORGHUM. Appearance of crop at this date.	COTTON. Average am't of land planted compared with 1862.	COTTON. Appearance of crop at this date.
Connecticut	10	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Delaware	12	6	12	9	8	12	15	12
Illinois	10	8	11	10	16	10	70	10
Indiana	9	10	11	10	15	10	20	10
Iowa	13	11	10	10	14	11	—	—
Kansas	10	10	12	12	13	10	83	10
Kentucky	8	9	9	10	15	10	27	12
Maine	9	10	11	10	—	—	—	—
Maryland	9	5	11	10	18	10	20	10
Massachusetts	9	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Michigan	11	10	11	10	25	10	60	10
Minnesota	13	10	11	10	19	10	30	10
Missouri	9	8	10	10	11	10	15	10
New-Hampshire	12	10	11	10	—	—	—	—
New-Jersey	10	10	10	10	12	10	—	—
New-York	11	10	11	10	11	11	15	10
Ohio	10	9	11	10	14	10	60	10
Pennsylvania	10	10	11	9	23	8	—	—
Rhode Island	9	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Vermont	9	11	9	10	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	12	11	11	10	28	10	—	—
Nebraska Territory	10	9	10	10	9	11	—	—
General Average	10½	9½	11	10	15½	10½	37	10½

Agricultural Items.

The peach crop, some of the New-Jersey papers of June 15 to 20 say, is very promising.

Seasonable rains are reported in the first part of June, in Iowa, Missouri, and Western Illinois.

Nantucket is favored this year with seasonable rains, and the bay crop—so says *The Inquirer*—promises to be unusually large. Mowing-machines and horse-rakes are in demand.

HARVEST WAGES in Illinois are $2 a day. Much wheat is already in shock, June 25, in the south part of the State. The same is true of Kansas.

THE PLEURO PNEUMONIA is again doing its work of death among cattle in Massachusetts. A herd of 24 cows, valued at $624, was lately slaughtered for W. P. Childs of Waltham.

STRAWBERRIES.—It is now pretty well settled that there is no universal strawberry; that is, any sort that will succeed everywhere. This is proved by the "Russell Seedling," which originated in Central New-York, and grows there to great size, and is a great bearer. Some specimens exhibited at the Fruit-Growers' Association at Rochester, June 21, measured *six inches and three-quarters* in circumference. They were tasted by gentlemen present, and pronounced of very fine flavor and well ripened. None have reached anything like that size in this vicinity, and do not give us good satisfaction as was anticipated; while another variety, of somewhat similar character, the Austin, gives better results than were expected.

The Wilson and Triomphe de Gand have proved nearer universal favorites than any other two we can name; yet these vary greatly in character. In some places, and we think generally upon sandy soil, the Wilson is more acid than is agreeable. The Triomphe generally grows large berries everywhere, the flavor is pretty uniform, and good, but is one that does not wear well on the taste. "After all," said a lady to us yesterday, who had tried a variety of strawberries, day after day: "After all there is no one sort that will stand the test like the Wilson. If fully ripe it is not too acid."

The three seedlings of Mr. Fuller's production, which THE TRIBUNE will commence sending to subscribers in September, are believed by some of the best judges in the country, to combine more good qualities, for family use, than any other three known sorts. They have been well tested upon the light, sandy soil of Long Island and New-Jersey, and upon the hard granitic soil of Westchester County, and in one instance upon the rich prairie soil of the West, with uniform results. The size, quality, and beauty combined in these three sorts is very remarkable, and has endured the test of many good judges, several years.

Still, it is not to be expected that in every locality, under every kind of management, that every one will be perfectly satisfied with the result. But we are sure that many thousands who are so fortunate as to receive these plants will always be thankful for the plan that will spread such good fruit broadcast over the land. We ask for them generous treatment—that they should be planted in rich, mellow, deep-tilled, well-drained soil, and that they should be carefully watered and kept free of weeds. *Do not try to get fruit the first year.* Cut off all the blossoms, and grow plants enough to set out a generous bed the next Autumn, and the year after, and in all years, you and your wives, and sons and daughters, and their sons and daughters, shall feast and be glad upon TRIBUNE strawberries.

National Hymn.

BY THE REV. T. H. STOCKTON.

"In the name of our God we will set up our banners."—Ps. xx, 5.

Tune—"Marching Along."

I.

In the name of Jehovah, our banner we raise,
With its stars and its stripes pledged anew to His praise;
'Tis the ensign of Truth, 'tis the standard of Right,
'Tis the herald of Liberty, Union and Light.

CHORUS.

And this flag of our fathers, in God's name unfurled,
O'er their children shall wave to the end of the world.

II.

If it ever prove false to its glorious trust,
May its foes drag it down with contempt to the dust;
But as long as 'tis true to the blazon it holds,
Shall the arm of Omnipotence bear up its folds.

III.

Here at home, with one sky and one land, let it be
But the flag of one people, harmonious and free;
From the north to the south, from the east to the west,
With no treason to part us, no war to molest.

IV.

So abroad on all seas and all shores let it shine,
As the symbol of manhood redeem'd and divine;
That the down-trodden nations in triumph may rise
With their feet on their chains and their brows to the skies.

MARRIED.

CARMAN—VAN DEVENTER—On Tuesday, June [illegible], at the residence of Simeon J. Drake, [illegible] J., by the Rev. Dr. Romaine, Mr. John Carman of Janesville, Wis., to Miss Sadie, eldest daughter of the late Richard Van Deventer of the former place.

CROMWELL—COCK—At Highland Mills, Orange County, 6th month, 25th, in the order of Friends, John Cromwell of New-Windsor, to Elizabeth Cock.

FINNEY—LINCOLN—At the residence of Mrs. Henry Bedlow, at Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 24, by the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, D. D., of Norwalk, Conn., Mr. Julius C. F. Finney to Miss Julia Halsey, daughter of the late Luke Lincoln, esq.

CRANTZ—LA FOURETTE—At Port Richmond, on Sunday, June 21, by the Rev. James Brownlee, William V. Crantz of West Hoboken, N. J., to Miss [illegible] La Tourette of Northfield, Staten Island.

KING—CLARK—On Wednesday, June 24, by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, President of Hamilton College, John W. King of New-York City, and Anna M. Clark, daughter of A. B. Clark, esq., of Clark's Mills, N. Y.

MASON—REYNOLDS—In Monson, Mass., at the residence of Cyrus W. Holmes, esq., on Tuesday, June 2[illegible], by the Rev. Frederic Alvord, Dr. Jervis K. Mason of Suffield, Conn., and Mrs. Mary R. Reynolds of Monson.

SCRANTON—MEYLERT—At Scranton, Penn., on Tuesday morning, June 23, by the Rev. M. J. Hickok, D. D., Joseph A. Scranton to Ada E., daughter of Gen. A. N. Meylert, all of Scranton.

DIED.

BOIES—At Chicago, on Saturday, June 27, 1863, Justus E. Boies, First Lieutenant 13th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, from the effects of a cannon-shot wound received in the 22d of May last, in the assault by Gen. Grant's forces upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg.

Lieut. Boies was a gallant young officer, in the 23d year of his age. He was reading law in this city at the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter, on the 13th of April, 1861, and marched with the 71st Regiment of this city immediately after that event, to the defense of Washington. In July following he was tendered a commission as Captain in the Regular Army, but preferring to rise by merit in the service he declined that offer, but accepted a commission as First Lieutenant in the 13th U. S. Infantry. He was a [illegible] officer of gallant bearing and great promise, and was rapidly rising in his profession, to which he had devoted his life. He was the youngest son of the late Justus Boies, esq., of Northampton, Mass., and brother of Wm. Boies, esq., and of Mrs. Edward P. Cowles of this city.

BROWN—On Monday, June 8, at the residence of his son, Daniel Brown, near Chesterville, Ohio, Mr. [illegible] Brown, aged 74 years and 9 months.

Mr. Brown was born and raised in Little Compton, R. I. At the age of twenty he gave his youthful heart away to Christ. In the year 1816 he removed to Otsego County, N. Y., where he united with the Presbyterian Church of Aurora. In the Spring of 1853 he removed to Ohio, where he was a consistent member of the O. [illegible] Presbyterian Church of Chesterville until his death. While his piety was mild and unobtrusive, yet it was deep and thorough. Patience and Christian resignation marked his [illegible] during a protracted illness. His sun went not down [illegible] a cloud, but calmly it sunk behind the bellows of time [illegible] the assurance that it would rise in immortal splendor [illegible] after nearly 55 years of toil in his Master's service [illegible] command was given, and cheerfully obeyed, "Come [illegible] into the garner of God was fully ripe ere it was [illegible] while they mourn deeply. Let his children and grand-children [illegible] have no hope. "He being dead, yet speaketh," and [illegible] Be ye also ready."

"Rest spirit [illegible] the heavenly shore,
In the green [illegible] can approach no more,
Where sin and [illegible]
Rest, [illegible] rest."

BALDWIN—In New [illegible] J., on Sunday, June [illegible] Bailey Baldwin, [illegible] child of the late [illegible] John Baldwin, aged 9 years [illegible] Charles W.

COOK—At Cairo, Ill., [illegible] Capt. [illegible] from wounds received at Vicksburg [illegible] Cook, of the 55th Illinois Volunteers [illegible] resident of this city, and also of [illegible]

FIELD—Suddenly, [illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio, on Saturday, June 20, Mr. Joel D. Field, in the 47th year of his age.

GRIFFEN—At Rye, on Monday, June 22, John Griffen, in the 67th year of his age.

JOHNSTON—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 24, Mrs. Eliza Ann Johnston, wife of Archibald Johnston, aged 25 years and 27 days.

MINER—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., at 9 a. m., on Friday, June 26, Lucy, youngest daughter of Jacob and Jane Miner, aged 2 years and 16 days.

PECK—On Saturday, June 6, at Bayou Bœuf, La., Nelson Jarvis, youngest son of Mr. Jabez B. Peck, Newtown, Conn., aged 23 years. Mr. P. was a member of Company C, 23d Regiment, Conn. V.

ROSENKRANS—On Friday, June 19, at his residence, at Owondaga Valley, N. Y., the Rev. Joseph Rosenkrans.

SEARS—At Fort Hamilton, on Thursday, June 25, Sarah, wife of Wm. S. Sears, and daughter of the late Garret Hyer.

WOOD—At her late residence, Java street, Greenpoint, Long Island, on Wednesday morning, June 24, Sarah Wood.

WHITE—At Groton, Conn., on Saturday, June 20, Capt. Alfred White, aged 72 years.

WEBB—At Washington City, on Friday, June 19, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Benjamin L. Webb, formerly a resident of this city.

WOODRUFF—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, the 19th inst., Ezra Burtis, youngest son of Enoch D. and Susan F. Woodruff, aged 1 year and 8 months.

PORT HUDSON AND NEW-ORLEANS.

By the Columbia we have dates from New-Orleans to the 24th. Our correspondent says: "We have no news from Port Hudson that we can publish. It is generally believed that all is going on well, and that not many days can elapse before the final crisis is reached." The Rebels who burnt the steamboats at Plaquemine subsequently made an attack on Lafourche crossing, when they were badly beaten, leaving 53 dead on the field and 16 prisoners captured. Our force was under command of Col. Stickney, less than a thousand. The Rebel force under Col. Major, is said to consist of three regiments of cavalry and one of infantry. The Rebel Lieut.-Col. Walker of the 2d Texas infantry was killed, and his body carried off under a flag of truce. Our loss is eight killed and 16 wounded. The Rebels carried off their wounded. Fifty of the 2d Texas cavalry were captured. They were supposed to be all privates, but it was afterward discovered that there was one Colonel and other commissioned officers. The Rebels are said to admit to a loss of 50 killed and 200 wounded.

A Washington dispatch of the 24th says: Dispatches from Gen. Banks have been received by the War Department to the effect that on the 14th inst., having established his batteries within 350 yards of the Rebel works at Port Hudson, after a vigorous cannonade he summoned Gen. Gardner to surrender. On his refusal, an assault was made, and our forces gained positions within 50 to 100 yards of the enemy's works, which they held. Gen. Paine was severely wounded. Gen. Banks expressed himself confident of success.

On the 11th inst. five companies of the 14th New-York Cavalry, Col. Thaddeus B. Mott, doing outpost duty near Port Hudson, were captured by a daring cavalry raid of Rebels, under the command of Col. Logan, of Bragg's command, while encamped within three miles of Gen. Banks's headquarters. The capture was owing to the negligence of the officer (Capt. Porter, we are informed), who should have posted and attended to the picket guard. It seems that the guard were either never posted, or were at the time fast asleep, for in the middle of the night the Rebels rode into the Union camp, surrounded the Unionists, roughly awakened them, ordered them to saddle up, and actually under the very nose of the Commander-in-Chief, run off five companies of our cavalry, with all their horses, arms and equipments. The Rebels made them ride at speed for 83 miles, making but one stop in that distance. When a horse gave out, they entered a farmer's premises and impressed another. At the journey's end, our soldiers were thrown into a black hole, where, at last accounts, they were under close confinement. The Companies were Company G, under command of Capt. Porter; Company A, under Lieut. Nolan; Company C, under Lieut. Leroy Smith; Company F, under [illegible] Thayer, who himself alone escaped, and the greater part of Company E, under Capt. Ayers. Lieut. Wigol was also captured with Lieut. Smith's men. These five companies were under command of Maj. Mulvey, who was taken with his little boy, 12 years old. This boy, Michael Mulvey, was sent back within our lines by Gen. Bragg, to bring us the news, probably; he arrived in New-York on Monday last.

Among the efforts of New-Orleans papers to get news from Port Hudson, the following from The Era is the best:

We gather the following news from a man who was employed as a cook for some of the Rebel officers in Port Hudson, who escaped by swimming to the fleet. Hearing the officers talk when at meals, he learned the following facts: In the last engagement, the Rebel Capt. Boom, of Boom's Battery, was killed by a shell. His loss was regretted, as he was regarded the best artillerist in the garrison. Several other valuable officers, whose names he did not remember, were slain in the same engagement. In both assaults, the officers stated their loss in killed and wounded to be 1,500. They had 45 head of very poor cattle left on the [illegible] ... With these there was corn and [illegible] for 15 days. Their principal mill was burned, and the grinding of corn and meal was done by hand. One officer asked the other, "How long can we hold out?" The reply was, "15 days." There were several wealthy ladies in the garrison. Of these two were killed by shells from the gunboats, and another severely wounded. There were 200 negroes in the garrison. So soon as they were out of supplies, they intended crossing the [illegible] ... surrendering.

[illegible]

The more cheerful tone of advices from Pennsylvania this morning had a favorable effect upon the stock market ... [illegible]

... interest of the street seems to center in the two railways first named. At the Second Board, Hudson River fell off 2 ₱ cent, and Harlem, which between the Boards sold at 100, was done at 93¼, but in other stocks the changes were not important. The tone of the market for the day has been steady, and inclining to improvement, but there is not the earnest and active movement for the rise which animated the market a few weeks since. The general impression is that next week will bring a more abundant supply of currency, and a partial removal of the perils which so recently threatened Pennsylvania, and with such anticipations the bulls are expecting an advance in stocks corresponding with the easier money market and the more tranquil state of the public mind. Late in the day, prices were generally firmer. Hudson advanced again to 149, bid, and the market had a firm look, without much activity. Gold closes at 144, a decline of 1 per cent from the quotations of the first Board. The closing prices were as follows: U. S. 6s, of '81, Coupons, 104@105; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, February and August, 105¼@107; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, April and October, 105¼@105½; American Gold, 143¾@143⅞; Tennessee State 6s, 58½@60; Missouri State 6s, 66½@67; Canton Company, 26@27; Cumberland Coal, 18½@20; Quicksilver Mining Company, 40@41; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 180½@181; New-York Central Railroad, 120½@120⅝; Erie Railway, 95@95⅛; Erie Railway, Preferred, 102¼@102½; Hudson River Railroad, 148½@148¾@149; Harlem Railroad, 98¼@98½; Reading Railroad, 96¾@97⅛; Michigan Central Railroad, 108¼@108½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 74¼@74½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 115@116; Illinois Central Railroad, 102¼@102½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 83¼@83½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 92¾@92⅞; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 109¾@110½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 95@95½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 113@115; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 53¼@54; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 66½@67; Alton and Terre Haute, 43@47; Alton and Terre Haute, Preferred, 70@71; Chicago and North-Western, 29¼@29½.

In Money there is no marked change. The supply appears to be abundant at 6@7 ₱ cent on leading collaterals.

The movement in Gold was inactive, and the tendency downward. After selling at 145, it closed offered at 144. The advices from the army are considered as unfavorable to an advance in Gold. With the present legitimate demand, nothing but speculation keeps it above 20 ₱ cent premium.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 1.

30,000 U. S. 6s '69 Regist'd.	102
1,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. ex. int.	104½
6,000 do.	104
8,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s Con.	101
10,000 T. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Apl.	105
10,000 do.	105½
3,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	105
5,000 U. S. 5s '74 C. ex. int.	90
40,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. C. new	97
3,000 Ten. State 6s '90	59
3,000 N. C. State 6s	67
5,000 Missouri State 6s	66½
15,000 do.	67
10,000 do.	66½
2,000 Harlem R. R. 1st M.	114
1,000 Harlem R. R. 3d M.	103½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, Old	120
600 Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	85
10,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	58½
6,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	90
60 B'k of State of N. Y.	102½
21,000 American Gold	144¼
8,500 do.	145
55,000 do.	144¾
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	19½
150 do.	19¾
100 do.	20
50 Can. Am. Tr. Co.	32
50 do.	32½
60 Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	180
50 do.	179½
100 Wyoming Val. Coal Co.	81
100 Quicksilver Min. Co.	40
300 N. Y. Central	120½
150 do.	120½
150 do.	120½
200 do. b30	121
100 do.	120½
400 Erie Railway	95
1000 do.	95
100 do. b30	95
200 do. s10	95
100 do. b10	95
100 do. bnw	95
100 Erie Preferred b15	103
100 Hudson River	148
100 do. c	149
250 do.	148½
50 do.	148½
100 do. 5d	148
200 do. 6d	148½
100 do.	149
100 do. s3	149
100 do. s10	147
200 do. s30	148
50 Mil. & Missouri RR.	28

2500 Harlem Railroad	99
1100 do.	93
200 do. nwk	96
1500 do.	98
200 do.	99
100 do. b10	99
100 do. s10	99
200 do. s10	98
300 do. s10	98
400 Reading Railroad	98
200 do.	97
100 do.	98
200 do.	96½
100 do. b3	97
100 do.	96
400 do.	96
100 do. b30	97
100 do.	97
300 do. b15	97
50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	96
100 Mich. Cent. R. R.	107½
100 do. b15	108
100 M. S. & N. I. R. R. b10	74
100 do.	74
400 do.	74½
100 do. b10	74½
200 do. b4	74
400 do.	74
400 do.	74
100 do. s10	74
100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	116
300 Ill. Cent. R. R. Scrip	103
400 do. b30	103½
3500 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	84
600 do.	84
100 do. b30	85
100 do. s10	84
300 do.	84
35 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	92
150 do.	93
700 do.	93
200 Chic. & Rock I. RR.	95
300 do.	95
150 do. b30	96
20 Chic., Burl'n & Q. RR.	115
22 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. RR.	50
400 do.	51
50 do.	53
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. R.	64
100 do.	65
100 do.	65
100 do.	66
150 do.	66
100 do. b30	67
23 Chic. & N. W. RR.	29
100 do.	29

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

[illegible]

... $11 25 for New Prime. Beef arrives very sparingly. In fact there are no receipts, the demand is moderate; sales of 300 bbls at $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, and $12 50@$14 for Extra do. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams are both inactive. Cut Meats are firm and in fair request in the absence of arrivals of moment; sales of 300 pkgs. at 4½@4¾c. for shoulders; 5½c. for dry salted Sides and 8½@9½c. for Hams. Bacon is quiet and we have only to note a sale of short ribbed at 6¼@6½c. Lard is in fair demand, but prices are rather easier at the close, in sympathy with exchange and gold, although the receipts are very light, but the fact of the matter is the export demand for Prime is decreasing very much, although desirable lots of good No. 1 are in fair request; sales of 1,500 bbls. at 9½@10½c. for No. 1 to strictly Prime. Grease of all kinds is in very light stock, and prices favor the seller. We quote Yellow and Brown at 8½@9c. The Government contract for Beef was awarded as follows: 2,050 bbls. Mess at $12 80; 582 do. $11 50; 350 do. $12 72; 250 do. $12 95; 250 do. $12 87; 250 do. $12 93; 383 do. $13 60; 350 do. $13 97; 600 do. $12 88; 180 do. $13 80; 307 do. $13; 182 do. 13 75; 100 do. Extra Mess $14 94; 300 do. $14 50; 335 do. $14 97; 600 do. $ 55; 600 do. $14 75 and $14 24.

RICE—The business in this article is of the most limited description, and prices are rather nominal.

SUGARS—Raw has been moderately active, the inquiry being chiefly from the trade, and prices are firmly supported. We quote fair refining at 10½c.; sales of 300 hhds. at 11@12½c. for New-Orleans, the outside rate for old crop; 10¾@11¼c. for Cuba, and 22 bbls. New-Orleans Cistern Bottom at 5½c.; sales at auction of 165 hhds. New-Orleans at $14 08@$12 21, three and four mos. Refined are steady at 15c. for Hards, 14½@14¾c. for Soft Whites, and 13½@14½c. for Soft Yellow. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart have established the following prices for their steam-refined Sugars: Loaf Sugar 15c. ₱ lb; best Crushed do. at 14¾c.; Granulated and Ground do. at 14¾c., and White Sugar A, at 14c.

WOOL was in active request at date of our last weekly review, at full rates for all descriptions, and continued so for a few days in the early part of the week under review, when the market became most decidedly firmer, under the rapid rise in gold and exchange caused by the invasion of Pennsylvania and other incidental causes connected therewith. The Cotton market, too, has been greatly excited by the rumors of a repulse of Grant's army before Vicksburg, and prices rapidly rose to 75@78c. for Middling, and, by auction, Sea Island Cotton sold as high as $1 19 ₱ lb. These circumstances, and the probability of a large increase of the army, and the consequent increased demand for army clothing, has imparted great confidence to the holders of wool, whose stocks, as well as those of manufacturers, are now greatly reduced. The market, therefore, is less active toward the close, owing to the exalted views of holders in town and country, but from various reasons there is a possibility that those who have purchased earliest will fare best. No one would think of selling wool now unless at an advance of 3@5c. on fine fleeces over those prevalent this day week. The Brokers' circulars, as a general thing, are very backward in stating the actual stock of the Wool market, and their quotations are 5c. ₱ lb below the real value of choice native fleece. But this is probably owing to the fact that there is no choice Saxony fleece or country extra pulled here. An auction sale of California Wools recently advertised has been withdrawn, and shipped by the owners for a better market. If speculators should happen to get hold of any considerable amount of the new clip, prices would then go very high, but we trust the woolen producers will not permit this. The California clip will fall very short this season. From all sections of the country the accounts are expressive of the prevalence of very high prices indeed. The sales are 150,000 lb Native Fleece at 70@80c. for one-fourth to full-blood Merino and Saxony—there is no choice Saxony here—including small sales of the new clip early in the week at the lower rate; 2,000 bales Cape at 32@42½c.; 1,850 do. Mestiza at 24@35c.; 350 bales California at 42@52c., and 70 do. Cordova on private terms.

WOODS are in moderate request at the annexed rates. We quote: Mahogany, South Side, St. Domingo Logs, sup'l. foot, 12@14c.; Mahogany, South Side, St. Domingo Crotches, sup'l. foot, 25c.@$1; Mahogany, Gonaives, Logs, sup'l. foot, [illegible]

WHISKY— [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Sigel & Lauterback bought at Albany of Belding 79 Illinois Steers, estimated at 7¼ cwt., which sold at 10@11c.

Charles D. Teed sold 93 of Edwards & Co.'s Illinois Steers estimated at 7 cwt., part of them coarse and not fat, sold at 9½@11c.

Geo. W. McMahan, 150 of Bird & Shaefer's Illinois Steers sold at 10c. ₱ lb on 6½ cwt. average; 50 light Ohio grass Steers sold for Bird at about 9½c. ₱ lb upon 5½ cwt.; 18 Michigan do., average 6½ cwt., sold for Archer at 9½c.

Goff & McIntyre, 22 of Henry Wertheimer's good Ohio Durhams, average 8 cwt., sold at 11c.; 17 State stock light grass Steers and rough Oxen sold for Palmer at 8@10c. ₱ lb.

Barney Bertram, 74 Ohio stock for Barnes, some of them very good, and some rough stags and coarse Steers, sold at 10@11½c. ₱ lb, estimated at 7½ cwt., and average over $80.

T. Bloomer, 65 of Edwards & Co., mixed lot of Illinois stock, from 5@8½ cwt., sold mostly at 9@10½c., mostly at 11c.

H. Barnes, 13 of Snyder's Ohio Durham's, average 15 cwt. at home, estimated at 8 cwt. net here, sold at 11½@11c.

Isaac Badlong, 31 good Indiana steers for N. B. Slaughter, estimated 6¼ cwt., mostly grass steers, sold at 8½@10c.

Thomas Wheeler, 75 good Illinois steers for Reed & Platt estimated at 8 cwt. Sold to average 11c.

Ed. Loughman, 61 of the tail of his Missouri drove of 211 (balance left at Buffalo), estimated at 5½ cwt., sold to average $50.

Dudley & Colwell received 38 Ohio Steers late Tuesday morning, the last arrival from Harrisburg, owned by Harmon Kilby, estimated to av. 6 cwt., and quite fair quality, part Durham, which sold at 9@10c., and upon owner's estimate probably won't average much over 9c. ₱ lb.

Sage & Hughes, 68 Mich. stock, a mixed lot of 3 to 10 cwt., sold for Wm. Phillips, part on Saturday, at 10c. ₱ lb, and balance Monday at 8@9c.; 50 good Ohio Durhams, owned by Davis, about 20 sold Monday at 10@11c. ₱ lb, and balance held by owner for better rates, and up to noon Tuesday without sale.

S. W. Clark, 63 Ill. Steers, bought at Buffalo, are estimated to av. 5½ cwt., sold on his own account at $61.

MILCH COWS—Those who have counted on an advance upon Milch Cows, on account of the drouth which obliges milk-men to keep a larger number, are disappointed. We can see no change this week. The general price of a fair average of such Cows as we ordinarily find upon farms in this region, is $35@$45, with calves. Some coarse ones sell less, and there are always a few extras at $50 and upwards. At Forty-fourth street, to-day, the supply appears to be above the demand, and some good-looking Cows have sold at $35, including Calves, and at these low rates it has been difficult to get rid of all on sale.

VEAL CALVES have met with a great tumble this week—at least a cent a pound upon the best, and more than that upon medium and inferior. The best Calves sold Monday morning at 6½c. ₱ lb, live weight, and some ordinary ones at 3@4c. Tuesday, the market in Forty-fourth street was better than Monday at the boats and down-town stables. A few of the best Calves sold at 7c. ₱ lb, but none worth mentioning at over that. The decline upon Sheep and Lambs must bring down the price of Calves even lower than at present.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,497.

This is the hardest market for sheep drovers that they have seen for a long time. The supply is beyond all expectation, and cannot be disposed of at any price that owners would accept. We estimated 3,600 on sale on Monday morning at all the market places. Certainly there were over 2,000 head at Browning's, and O'Brien's pens were also very full. He is building a large addition to his accommodations. A great portion of the stock on sale on Monday was really very good, but would not sell for 5c. ₱ lb for the best lots. One that averaged 104 lb each, weighed light at Albany, good Ohio Sheep, were offered at $6, with only $4 50 bid. Buyers generally seemed disposed to buy Sheep at about 4@4½c. ₱ lb, or not at all. At this we do not wonder, since mutton was selling Saturday and Monday, in the wholesale market at 4½@8c ₱ lb. We heard of veal, first-class carcases, of 100 lb selling at 7½c. ₱ lb. The decline is entirely owing to the great supply, and this does not seem likely to be less, as we hear of considerable lots that have [illegible]

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

[illegible]

Beef, sides, ₱ lb	8 @10
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ lb	7 @ 9
Lamb Carcasses, ₱ lb	8 @13
Veal, carcasses, ₱ lb	8 @11
Live Calves, first quality, ₱ lb	6½@ 7½
Live Sheep, sheared, first quality, ₱ lb	4 @ 5
Live Sheep, unsheared	— @—
Live Lambs	7 @ 9

GAME.

Squabs have brought quotations. No other kinds in market. We quote:

Pigeons, flight, picked, ₱ doz.	$1 00@ 1 25
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ doz.	— —@— —
Pigeons, shot-birds, ₱ doz.	— —@— —
Squabs, ₱ doz.	1 00@ 1 12½

HIDES AND SKINS.

The market has been quiet and prices unchanged. We quote:

Veal Skins, green salted, trimmed, ₱ lb	18@19c.
Deacon Skins, green salted, each	75@87c.
Western Slaughter Hides, trimmed and cured, ₱ lb	9@10c.

POTATOES.

With an improved demand, prices have advanced and are firm. Prince Alberts are scarce. We quote:

Mercers, Rochester, choice, ₱ bbl.	$1 60@ 1 80
Mercers, fair to good, ₱ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl.	1 50@ 2 00
Prince Alberts, ₱ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00
Jackson Whites, ₱ bbl.	—@ —

POULTRY.

The heavy stock on the market at our last writing has worked off, and prices have improved, with a fair demand. The principal demand is for Fowls and Spring Chickens. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	11 @ 12
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	11 @ 12
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	62½@ 87½
Ducks, live, ₱ pair	62½@ 87½
Geese, live, ₱ pair	— @ —

SUNDRIES.

FEATHERS—We quote:

Western, live Geese, ₱ lb	50@—
Hen and Turkey, ₱ lb	3@ 5c.

BEESWAX—There is no change. We quote:

Southern, ₱ lb	—@—
Western, ₱ lb	45@ 47c.

BROOM CORN—No change. We quote:

In bale, ₱ lb	7@ 8c.

CARROTS—Old are out of market. New, ₱ 100 bunches $2@$4.

TURNIPS—Ruta Bagas are out of market. New flat are unchanged. We quote:

Flat, ₱ 100 bunches	3 00@ 4 00

GREEN PEAS—Marrowfat, ₱ bush., $1 12½@$1 37½.

STRING BEANS—₱ bush., $1 25@$1 50.

STRAWBERRIES—Receipts are decreasing, and prices have advanced. We quote:

Common, ₱ half-pint basket	5 @ 7 c.
Wilson's, ₱ quart box	18 @20 c.

[Advertisement.]

MILLER & CARPENTER, Produce Commission Merchants, for the sale of Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Grain, Flour, Pork, Hops, Seeds, Beans, Dried Fruits, and Country Produce generally, No. 6 Erie Buildings, N. Y. (No. 360 Washington-st.). We give our personal attention to the selling of all goods consigned to us. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Reference: President of Irving Bank; N. Marsh, President New-York and Erie R'way.

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Erie Buildings, New-York.
Reference—D. R. Martin, President Ocean Bank, New-York.

[illegible]

To Farmers and Others.

[illegible]

Employment.

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

THE PORTRAIT MONTHLY.

THE PORTRAIT MONTHLY,
THE PORTRAIT MONTHLY.

PART 1—NOW READY.

Price 10 Cents.
To be obtained at the News Stands.

This work is published on the 15th of every month. Each number will be composed of sixteen quarto pages elegantly printed containing some

THIRTY PORTRAITS
OF THE
PROMINENT PERSONS OF THE DAY,

accompanied by carefully-prepared and authentic biographies. It is the aim of the publishers to render the

PORTRAIT MONTHLY

the most complete serial of the kind ever issued, interesting as a

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE DAY,

and permanently valuable as a history for reference. In point of typography, paper, and engraving the work is unexceptionable. Subscription price, $1 per annum; 5 copies to one address $4 50, 16 copies to one address, $8; sample copies 10 cents. The NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS and the PORTRAIT MONTHLY furnished to subscribers for $4 per year.

Published by
T. B. LEGGETT & Co.,
No. 90 Beekman-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED—The July Number of MERRIAM'S MONTHLY, the most amusing companion for town and country, being full of entertaining Stories, Bon Mots, and other pleasant reading, 60 spirited Engravings, and 32 Pages Reading Matter. Send 10 cents to FRANK LESLIE, New-York, and get a Copy by returning mail.

THE NEW POSTAL LAW from the official copy, for sale for FIVE CENTS per copy, by
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH.
For the Laundry, and
KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH,
For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.
BUY THEM IF YOU WANT THE BEST.
For 14 years they have stood unrivaled.
CONSUMERS AFTER TRYING OTHER STARCH AND CORN STARCH ALWAYS COME BACK TO KINGSFORD'S.

A BEAUTIFUL POCKET MICROSCOPE, magnifying small objects 500 times, will be mailed to any address for 30 cents. Five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. E. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—Circulars obtained by addressing AMOS DEAN, Albany, N. Y.

AMALGAM BELLS, at prices within the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory, or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS, and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to 5,000 lb, costing TWO THIRDS LESS than other metal, or 15 cents per lb, at which price we warrant them twelve months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer. JOHN B. ROBINSON, (Late Pratt, Robinson & Co.) 190 William-st., N. Y.

[illegible]'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.—SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. [illegible] Frying, Stewing, Steeping, with the flame that lights the room. Adapted to Kerosene Lamp, or Gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet, which will be sent free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

HARRISON'S AMBER LUSTRAL—stimulates the skin, gives vigorous growth and elegant instep to the Hair and a delicate perfume. 8-oz. bottles $1, sent by express. Discount to dealers. A. W. HARRISON, Phila.

HARRISON'S HAIR DYE—The quickest, cheapest, and best—dyes all shades, from high brown to black. Box $1, by express. Discount to dealers. A. W. HARRISON, Philadelphia.

MUSQUITO NETS, MUSQUITO LACE, New styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c.—CHAPMAN'S Recipe for the permanent removal of these disfigurements of the face, leaving the skin soft and smooth, can be obtained (free of charge) by addressing in confidence Dr. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y. P. S.—Also, information that will enable any one to start a full set of Whiskers in [illegible] weeks.

[illegible] STRINGS to STAND HOT WEATHER.—Best French Silk, four lengths, 25 cts., 4 lengths, 25 cts., mailed; MUSICIANS' OMNIBUS, 700 tunes for Violin, Flute, or Cornet, $1. BUGLE CALL, 60 new Patriotic Songs and Glees, mailed, 50 cts. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, N. Y.

WATER-WHEELS — Reynolds's Patent. — The best Turbine in use. Powerful and economical in use of water. Call upon or address us at our office, where models and drawings may be seen. Works at Oswego. TALLCOTT & UNDERHILL, 432 Broadway, N. Y.

Medical.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a "Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations," published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Sent free to all on receipt of one stamp to prepay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises. RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—Full directions for their successful treatment (simple remedies) sent upon receipt of $1 and a post-paid envelope to your address. D. E. STILLMAN, M. D., Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

DISEASES of the NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment in reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Ass'n, Philadelphia, Pa.

CATARRH!—Dr. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch. Price $1. Send stamp for a pamphlet. Depot, No. 612 Broadway, N. Y. NORTON & Co., Sole Agents.

NATURE'S UNFAILING REMEDIALS.—All diseases from Scrofula, Impurity of the Blood, and the Urinary, Nervous and Sexual systems and Piles, provided for by specific plants duly prepared. Explanatory Circular sent gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

HUMANITARIAN Association, St. Louis, Mo.—Consultation gratis. Theory of symptoms and treatment of Nervous, Urinary and Sexual Diseases, in Sealed Envelopes—free for 3c. stamp. Dr. Whittier, Consulting Surgeon, 65 St. Charles-st., Box 3,099. Most cases treated by mail.

Ocean Steamers.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS,
FULL-POWERED IRON SCREW STEAMER
"SHANNON,"
Commander HENRY HARRIS, R. N. R.
2,736 Tons Burden, 450 Horse-Power,
Will sail JULY 13, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of Passage, payable in Currency. First Cabin (according to accommodations), $80, $90, $110; Halifax, $30, including every requisite, except Wines and Liquors, which can be obtained on board. Children between One and Twelve years, half-price. Infants [illegible]. Steerage, $35. Children, One to Twelve Years, half-price. Infants $5. Halifax $20. An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

M. O. ROBERTS'S LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
On THURSDAY, July 23, at noon.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, connecting with steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

Financial.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
No. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of Five-Twenty Bonds, we shall continue to act as Agents, and furnish the Bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest accruing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST.

[illegible]